The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,525 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th ,,
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	11th ,,
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th ,,
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favourable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec.
				1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	29th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	12th Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Nov. 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
*CLAN MACDONALD	2,650	Wm. Miller	13th Nov.
* ,, MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	23rd ,,
,, CAMERON	2,450	F. Ereaut	3rd Dec.
,, BUCHANAN	2,950	H. T. Maypee	13th ,,
,, GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	23rd ,,
			1886
,, MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

Special terms for Families and Parties.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	12th Nov. 1885
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	25th ,, ,,
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500	26th Dec. ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th Oct. 1885

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain A. WENDT, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on MONDAY, the 9th instant. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvi.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th November, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th November, 1885. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS of TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited) will be CLOSED at 2 o'clock on SATURDAYS from THIS DATE.

EDWARD RAMMELL,
7th November, 1885. Manager.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

Abscess Lancets.
Balling Irons.
Balling Probangs.
Bistouries.
Bleeding Lancets.
Blood Sticks.
Catheters.
Castrating Clams.
Castrating Knives.
Clippers.
Drawing Knives.
Drenching Horns.
Fleams.
Firing Irons.
Gum Lancets.
Hobbles.
Measuring Standards.
Probes.
Rasps.
Scalpels.
Scissors.
Seton Needles.
Singeing Lamps.
Suture Needles.
Syringes.
Scales.

	Rs.	a.
Complete pocket Sets of Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles in folding morocco case	40	0
Veterinary Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with pipe for Sheep and Dogs, &c., in mahogany case	36	0
Ditto. ditto. with tobacco fumigator and Horse Catheter, in mahogany case	50	0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case, Rs. 2-8 and	2	12
Bath Enamel Tube, in Copper Case	4	8
House on Boxwood, Fahr. and Cent. graduations ... Re. 1-8 and	4	8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case	9	0
Pocket, in, Revolving German-Silver Case. Rs. 6-8 and	7	8
Chemical Fahr. Scale	5	8
,, Fahr. and Cent.	7	0
Ice Machine, per pair, in case	6	0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., on Oak, per pair ... Rs. 12-8 and	30	0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., in Mahogany Case ... Rs. 18-0 and	25	0
Six's Max. and Min., Combined, in Japanned Case with Magnet	8	0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

	Rs.	a.
In Round Brass Cases, with Stop. Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-0,	4	8
In Round Electrum ... Rs. 4-0, Rs. 4-8	5	8
Square Mahogany Cases, with Stops	3	
Watch-Shaped Metal Pocket Cases	6	0
Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap	4	0
Symon's Patent Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case	6	0
Universal, alterable from Floating to Needle Compass ... Rs. 12-8 and Rs.	20	0
Charm Compasses, 15-Carat Gold	7	8

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

	Rs.	a.
Pocket Size, with Agate Cap	4	8
,, ,, with Stop	5	12
,, ,, ,, in bronzed metal case	6	12
Universal, for any position north or south of the Line ... Rs. 25-0 and	55	0

HYDROMETER.

	Rs.	a.
MASON'S STANDARD, Metal Scale, mounted on oak board for suspension	27	0

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs.	a.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure, graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10	8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5	0

RADIOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish, each	11	0

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
EXTREMELY SENSITIVE, with circular Thermometer	4	0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATH, ENGLAND.

MRS. T. ARNOLD AXTENS, 34, Brock-street, has VACANCIES for two or three ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN requiring home, care, and education.

Reference is permitted to Colonel Johnston, Elmbrook, Weston-road, Bath; Vans Righi, Esq., Exec. Engineer, Mozufferpore, now on furlough at Brooklands, Teddington; the Rev. Canon Bernard, Bath; the Rev. Prebendary Anderson, Bath; Dr. Cole, the Circus, Bath; Col. Sharpe, 16, Queen Square, Bath; and T. J. Bennett, Esq., *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very desirable TOP-FLOOR of a House in one of the Elphinstone Circle's Building. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable TOP-FLOOR, nearly opposite to the General Post Office, entirely open to the westerly sea-breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

WANTED A HEAD MASTER for the Bombay Education Society's Byculla Boys' School. Must be a communicant of the Church of England. Salary Rs. 300 (three hundred) per month with Rs. 40, (forty) for supervision of the Apprentices Home. Free furnished quarters, firewood and lights. Apply with copies of testimonials, giving full particulars to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 33 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 16 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank, amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITE.

CONFISERIE DI PARIS.

ICES, PASTRY, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to intimate that he has OPENED an ICE and CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT, under the above name, and attached to his Fort Establishment, corner of Medows and Forbes Streets. This Department will be under the management of Mons. Emile Beseo, who was for six years in the well-known firm of

SPIERS AND PONDS,
LONDON.

THE Ices, Bombs, Puddings, &c., will be the finest that have ever been served to the Public. Orders for Wedding and Dinner parties attended to. Cakes, Biscuits, Confectionery of every description on the premises.

For further particulars please call personally.

W. J. ESSAI,
THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S: ROSE & CO.. BOMBAY.

BANJOS.

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post-free.

PICCOLOS.

	Rs.	a.
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20	0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10	0

FLAGEOLETS.

	Rs.	a.
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25	0
Do. do., 2nd quality	20	0

NIGGER WIGS.

	Rs.	a.
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7	0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs.	a.
Per set	2	0
Ditto Ebony	2	8
A substitude for Bones, the Distinct	0	8

TAMBOURINES.

WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
14 inches in diameter	12	0
12 ,, ,,	9	0
11 ,, ,,	6	0
9 ,, ,, with tacked head	3	0
9 ,, ,, electro-plated metal hoop	10	0

CASTANETS.

	Rs.	a.
Ebony, per set	2	8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

	Rs.	a.
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12	0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

	Rs.	a.
At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22	0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

	Rs.	a.
Straduarius, Guerparius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120	0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.		
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35	0
Violin Strings, per set	1	8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and	45	0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16	0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20	0

BRASS WHISTLES.

	Rs.	a.
A large assortment, each Re. 0-12, 1, 1-4 and	1	8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

	Rs.	a.
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3	8

CORNETS.

	Rs.	a.
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in case complete, Rs. 85 and	100	0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65	0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves :—

	Rs.	a.
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in black case (cheap but well made)	50	0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65	0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed i.e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box; an excellent Instrument	95	0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs (*i. e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120	0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—in Walnut Case	200	0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

	Rs.	a.
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany, Lock Box	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40	0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
Mahogany Concertina 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0

FLUTES.

	Rs.	a.
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100	0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver lip-plate	75	0
Do. do. without lip-plate	64	0
Do. do.	54	0
Do. do. Foreign make, in Box	25	0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25	0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.

	Rs.	a.
A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35	0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATATOGUE, POST-FREE.

LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION,

S. ROSE & CO.. BOMBAY,

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. Per Pair.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.

WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc.. etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

BOMBAY

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years, guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

In strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our "Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,

JEWELLERS.

LARGE STOCK OF DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

DIAMOND HALF HOOPS	Rs.	100	to	Rs.	400
RUBY ,, ,,	,,	50	to	,,	300
SAPPHIRE ,, ,,	,,	75	to	,,	250
PEARL ,, ,,	,,	45	to	,,	150
EMERALD ,, ,,	,,	100	to	,,	350

Bracelets, Necklets, Albert Chains, Wedding and Engagement Rings and Chains of various patterns, &c.. &c., of 18 ct. to 22 ct gold.

NO. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE. **H. VOGEL & CO.,** RETAIL.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

WE have just received by S. S. Ancona a large number of SUPERIOR WATCHES, comprising fine and richly enamelled Diamond and Pearl set fancy Gold Watches, Chronographs with flying chronograph and minute hands, double dial, Repeaters, Independent flying centre seconds Watches and other Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, ranging in Price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,000.

We offer now the following Watches at specially reduced prices for sale, and we can recommend them to every one who desires to possess a reliable and lasting time-keeper.

Silver double case Keyless lever 19 best quality at	Rs.	45
,, ,, Key winder ¾ plate lever 17	,,	25
,, ½ hunter keyless lever 19	,,	38
,, ½ ,, key winder ¾ plate lever 16	,,	26
,, open face keyless lever 18 best quality	,,	35
,, ,, ,, ,, cyl. ,, ,,	,,	28
,, ,, ,, key winder ,, ,,	,,	25
Metal hunting keyless lever campaign watch with bold hands and figues on the dial, stands any amount of rough ware	,,	22
Metal open face ,, ,, ,,	,,	22
,, ,, ,, ,, strong and serviceable original campaign,	,,	20
Metal Compass watch, very suitable for navigators and surveyors	,,	30
,, Waterproof ,,	,,	32

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, Etc., Etc.. Etc.

Are all executed with precision and despatch by Mr. Vogel himself, who has been first class Watch maker and Repairer in the firm of Lund and Blockley since they started their branch business in Bombay. Please apply for Mr. Vogel's testimonials which have been obtained by him from high Government and other officials, and which we trust will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of their Firm.

H. VOGEL & CO.,
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
51 8	53 8	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	54 0	56 0
...	7 8	Chartreuse, green, per bottle ...	7 12	...
...	6 8	Do. yellow ,,	6 12	...
61 8	63 8	Benedictine from the Monastery	64 8	67 8
53 4	57 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	55 8	59 8
49 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	51 8	...
38 8	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	40 0	...
40 4	42 4	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	42 0	44 0
27 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	28 0	...
15 8	...	Vermouth	16 0	...
...	28 8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	29 8
13 8		Lime-Juice Cordial	14 0	
		BEER.		
5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 0	3 8	German Pale Ale	5 4	3 12
5 0	3 8	Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 12
		CIDER.		
6 8	4 0	Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
6 8	...	Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
4 0	2 4	Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2 8

CASH. Per Gallon, without Jar. Rs. a.	COGNAC IN JARS.	CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
15 8	Cognac **** Very superior Old Pale	16 0
13 8	,, *** Superior Old Pale	14 0
11 12	,, ** Fine Old, very soft	12 0
10 12	,, * Capital Peg, finest	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

9 0 Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping 9 4

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do.	1 gal.	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do.	2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do.	4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gls. Per Jar Rs. a.	CASH. 13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	CASH. 27 Gals. Qtr Cask Rs. a.	CASH. 54 Gals. Hhd Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	CREDIT. 13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	CREDIT. 27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	CREDIT. 54 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.
40 0	118 0	226 0	439 0	MANZANILLA.	42 0	128 0	246 0	478 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.		Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
224 0	St. Estephe	239 8
178 0	Medoc	186 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only.

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
GIVEN BY
The Celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI
AND
MAESTRO MENESINI.
TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

PROGRAMME.

1 Aria	Maria de Rhoan Signorina Marchetti.	Donizetti.
2 Pianoforte	La Cascade Morceau de Concert Maestro Menesini.	Lange.
3 Polaka	J. Lombardi Signorina Marchetti.	Verdi.
	INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.	
4 Cavatina	Betly Signorina Marchetti.	Donizetti.
5 Pianoforte	Fantasia Rigoletto Maestro Menesini.	S. Smith.
6 Romanza	Lucrezia Borgia Signorina Marchetti.	Donizetti.
7 Pianoforte	J. Militaire Valse Brillant Maestro Menesini.	Menesini.
8 Cavatina	Juramento Signorina Marchetti.	Gastanbide.

Reserved seats	Rs. 4.
Second seats	Rs. 2.

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MR. N. SALINGER.......... BUSINESS MANAGER.
MR. ARTHUR RIGBY .... STAGE MANAGER.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S AESTHETIC COMIC OPERA—
PATIENCE
OR
BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE.
Reserved Seats—Rs. 3.
At SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SATURDAY—NO PERFORMANCE.

EARLY CLOSING.

THE undermentioned FIRMS WILL CLOSE on SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock from this date.

S. ROSE & CO.
COURT & CO.
ASQUITH & LORD.

Esplanade-road, Nov. 7, 1885.

S.S. "RYDAL HALL" ARRIVED 5TH NOVEMBER, 1885.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th November, 1885.

TOM SAYERS'

GRAND CONCERT,

TEMPLE BAR,

EVERY EVENING.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co.,
FANCY MART, PICQUET-ROAD,
Near the old Sailors' Home.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co. beg to inform the public that from MONDAY, the 9th instant, for a period of fifteen days, GOODS of various description WILL BE SOLD at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh Stock expected shortly. All the pieces have the prices marked on them per yard, and constituents are requested to make offers for any goods they may require.

No reasonable offer will be declined.

THE GOODS CONSIST OF—
LADIES' REQUISITES—BONNETS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, LACES, SILKS, SATINS, POMPADOURS, CHECKS, MERINOES and other cloths too numerous to mention.

A TRIAL INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

FANS ! FANS !
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Mother of Pearl, Inlaid, Hand-painted	Rs.	125
Ivory, White, Satin, Hand-painted Rs. 80 &	,,	100
Mother of Pearl, Satin, with view Rs. 18-8 &	,,	20
Satin, Hand-painted ... Rs. 6-8, 15 &	,,	32
Satin Crewel Worked... Rs. 10, 12 &	,,	20
Satin Covered Feathers		10

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION—

PHOTO ALBUMS in Calf, Morocco, &c., from Rs. 15 to Rs. 85.
OPERA GLASSES, in Mother of Pearl, Morocco, Ivory, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 110.
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES, in case, with shoulder strap, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65-8.
PHOTO FRAMES, in Plush, Leather and Wood, from as. 8 to Rs. 25.
SMELLING SALT-BOTTLES, silver-mounted, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 26.
PENCIL CASES, Gold, Silver and Aluminium, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 80.
PENHOLDERS, Ebony, Ivory, Mother of Pearl, Silver and Aluminium mounted, from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 7-8.
PURSES and POCKET WALLETS, in Russia, Calf, &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 24.
DOLLS and TOYS in great variety.
BOOKS for PRESENTATION.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER and HYMN BOOKS, Calf, Russia, Morocco and Ivory, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 45.
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th day of November, 1885, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half-yearly Audited Balance-Sheets, made up to 31st Dec., 1884, and 30th June, 1885, respectively.
II. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Jejeebhoy Dunnjeebhoy as a Director of the Company.
III. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Frank Jefferson who retires by rotation, or to re-elect him.
IV. To elect a Director to fill up a vacancy.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th November, 1885.

N.B.—The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, 1885, both days inclusive.

☞ The Books of the Company are open during office hours for the inspection of Shareholders, for one week, previous to the day of the Meeting.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November 1885, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, has been fixed by the Chairman of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 26th day of October 1885, and adjourned to the 31st day of October 1885, as the TIME and PLACE for TAKING the POLL which was demanded at the said Extraordinary General Meeting upon the following Resolution:—

"1. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby "empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers "comprised in Sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Com-"panies' Act 1882."

Notice is hereby also given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the said Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1885, at 3 o'clock p.m., to confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the said Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on the 26th day of October, 1885 and adjourned to the 31st day of October 1885, viz.

"1. That the Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing "Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under "the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882."

And also to pass the following Resolution:—

"That every power which could be exercised by "the Liquidators jointly shall or may in the case of "the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more "of the Liquidators be exercised by any three or more "of the Liquidators for the time being present in "Bombay without the consent or concurrence of the "Liquidator or Liquidators, who may at such time be "absent from Bombay as aforesaid."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, November 6, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGIC PAVILION
OPPOSITE THE BORI-BUNDER STATION.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

and every night grand performance by Trioptican Dissolving Views Apparatus, where a Series of sceneries and life-like objects will be shown, never before witnessed in India.

Don't lose the opportunity.

Prices to suit everybody.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co., beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co., will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Cavel-street, below J. D. De Almeida, Esq., valuable and frenchpolished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, handsome table ornaments, handsome pictures and oleographs, hanging lamps, sup carpet, &c., &c. the property of the late Mr. J. Flanagan, same comprising glassware, crockery, platedware, cruet stand, tea services, ice pitcher, butter pots, table candlesticks, a set of spoon and forks in case, table cutlery, blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished carved and plain furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining table, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, conversation couches, pier round, writing and dressing washing table, drawing room, easy low folding and Madras pattern chairs, book stand, round table with marble top, round and oval teapoys, iron and blackwood bedstead, baby's cradle, single and double cots, harmonium by Alexander, concertina, chest of draw, dressing cupbord handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, table and hanging lamps, carpets, bath and dispense room furniture.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVAL.
STILTON CHEESE
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Undraped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Woman, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of 10s. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 50, Leicester-square, London, W.C. The Trade supplied.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.
II. SERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED in 3 different designs, each Card with an INDIAN VIEW and INDIAN BIRD and FLOWER. Prices: I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards Rs. 9.

Published only by the Basel Mission Book Depository, Mangalore, Madras Presidency.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned under orders from the District Court, Surat, will sell the following plant by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 23rd November, 1885, at 3 p.m. in 3 lots, subject to the confirmation of the said Court.

1st. Boiler Engine and Woollen Spinning and Weaving Machinery.
2nd. Cotton Spinning Machinery.
3rd. One Grinding Mill.

The above Machinery is now lying at Coalsawada, Muncherpoora, Surat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase-money will be required to be paid by the highest bidder.

For further particulars refer to advertisements published on 22nd, 25th and 29th April, and 13th May, 1885.

THOMAS BARRETT,
Receiver.

Surat, 17th September, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
PRINTING.
EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November next, Tenders for the supply of certain printed forms and books required by the Company.

Particulars of the same may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where also patterns of the forms, samples of the books and bindings will be shown.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st August, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is particularly requested that Correspondence for the CAMP-OF-EXERCISE should NOT CONTAIN THE NAME OF A POST-TOWN. Otherwise considerable detention may occur in delivery of such correspondence. The address should simply show the following particulars, the Corps or Department to which the addressee belongs and the force.

SPECIMEN FORM OF ADDRESS.

To
(Name, &c.)
6th Dragoon Guards,
Northern Force,
Camp-of-Exercise.

WM. MOORE LANE,
Postmaster-General, Punjab.

SPECTACLES.

Convex (Real Brazilian Pebbles.)

		Rs.	as.
To aid failing or aged sight, in best blued steel frames, with case	Per pair	6	0
In double gilt frames	,,	9	0

Concave.

To assist near-sighted persons	,,	6	0
In double gilt frames	,,	9	0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Deeply Concave.

		Rs.	as.
For cases of excessive near-sightedness with case	,,	7	

For Cataract.

Of various foci, in best blued steel frames ... per pair Rs. 14-0 and 15 0

SPECTACLES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

GOLDEN DROPS for DEAFNESS and NOISES in the Head. 12as. per phial.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ACCOMMODATION with board for a married couple or a gentleman, in a pleasantly situated bungalow near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Parel. Address L., care of this paper.

SPONGES, Honeycomb and Bath, a thousand varieties to select from, all sizes, from anna 1 to Rs. 5 per piece. Cheapest Offered. SHROFF BROTHERS.

OVERLAND NOTEPAPER in packet of 240 sheets for annas 12 only. Other stationery at exceptionally low Prices. SHROFF BROTHERS.

ELECTRIC BELLS (Portable) with 38 feet of wire ready charged Battery push complete, for only Rs. 12: A boon for offices and bungalows. SHROFF BROTHERS.

GIPSY TEAPOYS (English) with Tops. Rs. 2-8; without Rs. 2 only. Piano Stools from Rs. 7. Folding Chairs with carpet seats very cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

'XMAS CARDS from 1 pice each or 100 for only 1 Rupee. Superior Articles Good assortment of 10 from Re. 1 Post free. Trial orders solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS.

STORES (Reduced Prices) Sardins double Tins annas 6-6. Peas Tin annas 4-6. Jams Morton's Assorted doz. Rs. 3-8. Crosse, doz. Rs. 4-8. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED.—Stud Sleeve and Collar Buttons, very Fancy. Also Gent's Fancy Scrap Pins. Gold and Silver Watch Guards, Lockets, &c. Prices Cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

BRUSHES for Tooth.—Nail, Coat, Horse, Shoe, &c., at exceptionally low prices. Also Penknives, Pencils, Purses, Inkstand, Blotters and Stationery. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND SEE the latest Novelties in Fancy Scent Cases, Pin Cushions, Companions, Dolls, and Steam Toys, from Rs. 5-4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FEW ONLY LEFT.—Gent's Handkerchief, size 20" by 20," Ready Hemmed, Rs. 1-6 per doz. Also Ladies' Fancy Shoes and Kid Boots.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR ALBUM of Indian View is acknowledged to be the Finest Article for Europeans to send Home. 24 Views elegantly bound. Post-free. Annas 17.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VIEWS (Photographic) full size of several Public Buildings and Streets of Bombay, specially taken for us, mounted annas 8, unmounted annas 6.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PRESENTS.—If you want a very good and choicest article for very little money, go to SHROFF BROTHERS, acknowledged Cheapest House, Bombay.

DOLLS.—See our new stock and their cheap Prices and you will never buy elsewhere. Each Mail brings New Novelties. SHROFF BROTHERS.

CHEESE—GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, DOUBLE GLOSTER, Re. 1-4 to 12 annas.
W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

CONFECTIONERY, ICES 6 KINDS DAILY, CAKES, BISCUITS, BON BONS, &c.
W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

AUSTRALIAN OATS for HORSES and CATTLE, AUSTRALIAN CLARET, TASMANIA JAMS.
W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

ICES and PASTRY supplied to Weddings, Dinner parties, &c. Novelty in Ices, Souffles, Bombs, &c.
W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

WANTED after Christmas for a Hill School, an ASSISTANT TEACHER. Apply to the Rev. E. S. BURGESS, Panchgani.

IF YOU WANT GOOD ICES of four kinds go to MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow-street. The oldest Establishment in Bombay.

THE Tea Gathering in connection with the M. E. Church, will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo-bunder on the 10th instant, 8 p.m.

PARUCK'S FANCY BAZAAR, Esplanade Cross-road. Come one, come all and see the new Goods, of all varieties at very moderate prices.

PLATELAYER.—Appointment available on open line for thoroughly qualified man. Salary Rs. 150. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.

INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, Dressed Dolls, White & Colored Balls, Musical and Mechanical Toys, Large Drums.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33 Meadow-street.

ON VIEW at "The Chummery," Breach Candy, opposite the Temple, valuable household furniture, Soundy's Pianoforte, Roberts's Billiard Table, &c., to be sold on MONDAY, November 9th.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO, full compass, for sale, nearly new. Apply to S. ROSE & Co., Esplanade-road.

FOR SALE, GERMAN ASPARAGUS, smoked Sausages, Brussels Sprouts and Celery. Apply to C. FLEMMING, 12, Meadow-street.

XTMAS SWEETS (old favourites). See Indian Cookery (Local) Price Rs. 2.—THACKER and Co.; COOPER, MADON and Co.

OH PAPA, the only thing I can enjoy during Devali days is a variety of five kinds of ices prepared TO-DAY at the Vienna Confectionery, Church-gate-street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each, Rs. 5, per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress-maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

SOUPS—Chicken, Julienne, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Ox Tail, Vegetable, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Giblet, Soup and Bonilli.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.—A remedy singularly efficacious in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sorethroat &c. Agents for the Bombay Presidency.—ROGERS & Co.

MESSMAN.—WANTED a MESSMAN for the Club of Western India. Apply with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, Club of Western India, Poona.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & CO., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

LANOWLIE HOTEL.—Few rooms are vacant, 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Elevation 2,500 feet level of the sea, and 200 feet higher than Khundala.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Hurgovun Vanmali & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, are closing their millinery and dressing department and disposing of their stock for next to nothing. Come early.

LADIES' BLACK SATIN PARASOLS, lined with cardinal, old gold, and cream ornamented handles and beautifully edged with Lace. Rs. 3-12 to be had only at the Cash Bazaar, Limited, Fort.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Meadow-street, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco. Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates' Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte' Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

LADIES' WORK BASKETS, also Ladies' Companions, in leather, with Scissors, Thimble, &c. LADIES' FANS in all colours.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers, without charge, if remitted sums through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA) AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

Due de Montebello Champagne in Quarts and Pints.
Nicolson's Ale in Hogsheads just arrived.
Nicolson's very old and mellow Scotch Whisky.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Cash Prices. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12
	Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14
	St. Estéphe	Per 1 doz. Qts.	16
	and Credit Rs. 15-8.		
	1878 Chateau Larose (after dinner Claret)	Per doz. Qts.	22
STILL HOCK	Schiersteiner	,, ,,	18
	Hochheimer	,, ,,	24
	Rüdesheimer Berg	,, ,,	28
MOSELLE	Moselleümchen	,, ,,	14
	Graacher	,, ,,	16
	Piesporter	,, ,,	18
	Barncastler	,, ,,	20
BEER	Pilsener	per case of 4 doz. Qts.	20
	Imperial (Kiel)	,, 4 ,, Qts.	21
	Pints Rs. 8 more	,, 8 ,,	
	Christiania	,, 4 ,, Qts.	20
	Do.	,, 8 ,, Pts.	26

CASH rates charged if paid within a month. Apply to

C. FLEMMING, 12, Medow-street,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	..
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 40 0	..

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	..
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mandesin	,, 27 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	per doz.
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	,,
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	,,
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	–
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	,, 26 0	...

WHISKEY.

Thistle Blend ,, ***	,, 24 0	–

BEER.

		Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 4 0	pints.
Hamburger	,, 5 4	qts.
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 8 8	,,
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	pts. 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	..

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 17 0	..
Do. do Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..

	Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins	,,

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, ...	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 21st August 1885.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,,	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL		3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS' SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
,,	1882	£944,700

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods o adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1¼ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,512,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
4, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
remium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs.	350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each	,,	1,200
Do. 10 do. 800 do.	,,	1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.

CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

"DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARBIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; BOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... Nov. 7th, 1h 51·6m. a.m.
First Quarter .... „ 15th, 2h. 50·9m. a.m.
Full Moon .... „ 22nd, 2h. 30.5m. p.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 29th, 6h. 48·4m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 7	....	6 5	5 23	11 17m —	5 15m 5 14 a
Sun. 8	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6 6	5 22	0 3m 11 55m	5 56m 5 48 a
Mon. 9	....	6 6	5 22	0 41m 0 31 a	6 34m 6 21 a
Tu. 10	Ripon Gold Mining Co., 4 p.m. Bellary S. and W. Co., 5-30 p.m. Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, St. Peter's School, Mazagon. Grand Evening Concert, Town Hall.	6 7	5 22	1 18m 1 6 a	7 10m 6 53 a
Wed. 11	Town Council, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Mirzapore.*	6 7	5 21	1 53m 1 40 a	7 43m 7 25 a
Thr. 12	....	6 8	5 21	2 26m 2 14 a	8 16m 7 58 a
Fri. 13	Departure of English mail per s.s. Rome, 5 p.m.	6 8	5 21	3 0m 2 49 a	9 0m 8 34 a

* Left Aden at 11 a.m., on Thursday, 5th November.

DIVINE SERVICES.

23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 8.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 427, 197 and 187.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. Hymns 447 and 437.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Arnold.
Anthem.—"The Son of God goes forth to War."

Thursday, November 12.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 6-45 and in the evening at 4-45.
The offertories are for the poor fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 36, 199 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 207, 237, and 18.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 207 and 280.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 14, 295 and 156.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 321.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 229, 25, and 441.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMENS') CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Divine Service on board hulk Auckland.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Merton Hall in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Antonia (s), from Middlesbrough; and Rydal Hall (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for K. Coast and Kurrachee; Europa (s), Hull; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Sirsa (s), Suakim; Peshawur (s), London; and Bagdad, Zanzibar.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade this evening, commencing at 6:—

Overture	La Neige	Auber.
Waltz	Our Last	G. Lamothe.
Selection	Vert-Vert	Offenbach.
Quadrille	London Life	C. Coote.
Polka	A Child of the Time	Carl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending the 24th ult. was 1,46,657 maunds.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Carlton Tower, Rydal Hall, and Zambesi entered, and the s. s. Gwalior, Europa, Lord O'Neil, and Sirsa left, the dock yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, residing at Bellasis-road, reported to the police on Thursday that his daughter, aged 4 years, had dropped a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 100.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—The ferry steamer Celerity, in going to her moorings at the Carnac-bunder on Thursday evening, ran down a jolly-boat sailing in the direction of Mazagon. The tindal of the boat and three callassies jumped into the water. The boat was cut in two.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Imaum-wada-road, on the body of Boobabai, a woman aged 30 years. For the past ten or eleven days she had been ill. On Thursday morning she was missed from her house, and the same forenoon her dead body was found in the Baboola Tank. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FOUND IN A WELL.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the Esplanade, on the body of Rungga Trimaya, aged 26 years. Deceased was a coachman in the employ of Dr. Barbour, residing at Meadow-street, Fort. He was missing since Wednesday evening last. Yesterday forenoon his dead body was found in a well on the Esplanade near the Gymkhana. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Wittoba Damodhur, a very old Hindoo mendicant. On the 10th ult., while passing along Dongry-street, a boy flying a kite pushed up against him, and deceased fell, fracturing his right thigh. He was removed to hospital, where he died on Thursday from exhaustion. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday at Lawrence De Lima-street, Mazagon, on the body of Awabee, a woman, aged 25 years. While looking after a goat on Belvedere Hill, on Thursday evening, she missed her footing and fell down from a height of 50 feet. She died shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MURDER OF A BOY FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

DAMODHUR CURSONJEE, a Bania goldsmith, at Mody Khana, reported to the police early yesterday morning that his son named Tribhowan, aged about 13 years, had been missing since 9 o'clock on Thursday night, and that he had on his person ornaments of the value of about seventy rupees. Inquiries were made by the police, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of the boy was found lying on the Esplanade opposite the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, with one corner of his dhotur tightly tied round his neck. The lad had evidently been strangled to death. Excepting a waist-chain, which could not have been removed without the aid of some instrument, all the ornaments had been stolen. No clue has been yet obtained as to the perpetrator of the murder. An inquest was opened yesterday and stands adjourned.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland alton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

THE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

THE English Opera Bouffe Company commenced a short season at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday evening with Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Pirates of Penzance." It was gratifying to the performers, no doubt, to see the very large audience that had assembled to welcome them on their return to Bombay, and, if they continue to maintain the reputation they gained on their former visit, they will doubtless be well patronised. The initial performance was full of good augury. The opera was well mounted, and the performance was a complete success. Mr. Arthur Fawcett was highly successful as Frederic, the pirate apprentice. The same remark applies to the manner in which Miss Tilly Saroney played the part of Mabel, his sweetheart, despite the fact that she was suffering from a cold. Miss Lena Salinger was charmingly fresh and lively as Edith, the merry and vivacious daughter of the model Major-General, which *rôle* was well sustained by Mr. Arthur Rigby. The Pirate King was ably represented by Mr. Frank D'Este. Mr. Herbert Salinger was splendidly made up as the Sergeant of Police. The audience was thoroughly appreciative of a pleasant evening's entertainment, and if the highly successful performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" may be taken as a criterion there is no doubt that the company's stay in Bombay will be productive of bumper houses.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

THE decennial statement exhibiting the moral and material progress of India during 1882-83 is published by Mr. James S. Cotton. Mr. Cotton does not belong to that class of Anglo-Indian officials who have made it their point to depict the British rule in roseate colours, notwithstanding the facts be to the contrary, and therefore he has naturally stated some of the evils of the British rule in India. This has roused the wrath of those papers who have condescended to be the mouthpiece of Indian bureaucracy. The *Scotsman* in its review of this statement has demolished the arguments of the London *Times*, and has lamented over the fact that there is dense ignorance in England with regard to Indian affairs. This vast dependency is a crown of British dominions, and therefore it is very much to be regretted that little or no attention is paid to Indian matters by its real rulers, *i. e.*, the people of England. The *Scotsman* has impressed this woeful state of things on the minds of the English people in forcible language.—*Dnyan Prakash.*

DEATH OF THE RAJA OF MANSA.

THE unfortunate and misguided Thakore of Mansa, Rajsingh, died on Sunday last, after a long illness induced by irregular habits. From the time the Thakore assumed charge of his State he was surrounded by a number of bad associates, who brought things to such a pass, that a large number of the Thakore's subjects left the territory to reside elsewhere. He leaves no children after him.—*Hittechu.*

THE PURCHASE OF CAVALRY HORSE.

A WRITER in an up-country paper remarks:—It appears to be at least open to doubt whether the Government are upon the right track in their appointment of a joint committee, to purchase horses for the Bengal Cavalry at the fairs of the forthcoming season. The motive that has prompted this departure is, of course, the excellent one of economy. Hitherto the representatives of different regiments attending the fairs have been prompted to bid against each other in the desire to secure the best animals for their respective corps, and the competition has naturally tended to increase the price. By making over the business to a representative committee of the whole service it is thought that all competition but that of outsiders will be removed, and horses obtained at a very much cheaper average price. Until the results of the experiment have had time to show themselves, it is impossible of course to say how far the expectation will be realised; but it is no secret that a good many experienced cavalry officers do not believe that it will come up to expectations. Dealers and delals will doubtless set their faces against it, and will combine to drive up prices; more horses will be driven into the Native States; and though prices may be lower, remounts may not be forthcoming in sufficient numbers. Again, it is hardly possible that the committee will show the same jealous care in selecting horses for the service as individual officers in choosing for their own regiments; and, moreover, Commandants will no longer be responsible for the mounting of their corps. It would seem that an easier and possibly more effective plan that might have been adopted by Government was simply to have fixed a maximum price for a remount, say Rs. 230 or Rs. 250, that should not be exceeded on any pretext or for any animal. The Government would have to lay down the law on this point emphatically and adhere to it strictly, so that any infringement of the rule would take the shape of disobedience; but, that given, it appears likely that the natives would understand the regulation well and fall in with it. Knowing the outside price, and that the rule was inflexible, they would as a rule sell their horses for that amount. The knowledge that they must either do so, or wait for the small chance of an outside market, would tend to make them sell at once. While so long as there is a chance of high figures they will hold back, and of course they are not to be blamed for it.

A more serious mistake, we believe, would be made by the Government if the rise in the cost of prices should induce them to lower the standard of the horses for the native cavalry. This is the same sort of desperate resource that is always being employed by the recruiting authorities in England. When recruits fail, the chest measurements and height measurements can always be lowered, and the balance of demand and supply adjusted. But while the smaller man may be as strong or stronger than another, every half inch taken off horses of the size used by our native cavalry is a loss of efficiency. With a standard of 14-2 hands there is no margin to spare for reductions, which can only mean decrease of power. Of course it may be said that the native irregular cavalry did admirable service in 1857 and in the following year on small horses, and it might also be said that Mahrattas and Pindarees used to do wonderful things upon Deccanee tats, but the standard of efficiency satisfied us in Mutiny days was very different, not to speak of eighty years ago. What a difference there is, for instance, in the ammunition the sowar has to carry, not to speak of the numerous extras nowadays thought necessary. The irregular horseman of yore, when campaigning in the plains, could get up very light; our cavalry now, light as they are, ride greatly over average hunting weights, and need to be carried. It is here that size comes in. In the last Cabul campaign it is well known that the Beluchi mares, lasting, wiry, and well bred as they are, broke down from want of size, and it is said that the Central India Horse found that their smallest horses gave way soonest, whatever their other qualities. The question is one that can only be decided by experts, but on the surface it would seem that to reduce the average height of native cavalry remounts would be decidedly a step in the wrong direction.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lieut G A Welsman, England
General and Mrs Leslie, RA, Simla
General and Mrs Clay
The Misses Clay
a Col Chambers, Belgaum
a Maj and Mrs McCausland, Poona
Mr H Robinson, Calcutta
Dr Cameron
a Mr and Mrs Edwards, Australia
a Mrs Cameron, Australia
a Mr E S Perry, Australia
a Mr W H Targett, Calcutta
a Mr Ivatt, Madras
a Dr F Jury, Jeypore
a Otto Palest, Jeypore
a Mr W G Allen, Rawal Pindi
a Mr G L Burne, Ahmednuggur
a F A Powell, R A, Secunderabad
a Mr A G Hudson, Poona
a Mr C F Erskine, Poona
a Mr J H Wheal, Poona
a Mr W Brigan, Simla
a Mr T V Rouch, Poona
a Major W G Nicolson, Simla
a Mr F W Porter, CS, Allahabad
a Miss Greig, Poona
a Colonel Greig, Poona
Brigade-Surgeon, Wade, Mian Meer
Surgeon-Major Craig, Hyderabad
a Major G Straban, R E, England
Lieut F A Irby, England
Lieut C B Baldock, England
a Mr and Mrs C Vowell, England
a Mr and Mrs J Phillips, England
a Mr M J Brind, England
a Mr Ware Austin, England
a Mrs Porter, England
a Mrs Allen, England
Mr Sime, Punjab
a Surg-Maj and Mrs Grant, N-W Provinces
a Major and Mrs Gunter
Rev Kinsman, Cawnpore
a Capt and Mrs Smyly, S W Borders, Madras
Mr S Orner
Mrs S Hornstein
a Capt Burn, Poona
a Rev Dalmas, Poona
Mr J K Grainger
a Major Woodgate, Rawal Pindi
a Mrs Carruthers, Baroda
Mr D C C Grant, Travancore
a Mrs W A Morris, Allahabad
a Mrs C A Bennett, Kamptee
a Mrs Stoker, s s Asia
a Mrs Tucker, s s Asia
a Miss Cookson, s s Asia
a Mrs J Cockin, s s Asia
a Mrs M Jack, s s Asia
a Mrs Marriott, s s Asia
Mr C F White, s s Asia
Mr and Mrs Hodgkinson, s s Asia
Mr H H Crump, s s Asia
a Mr R C Battie, s s Asia
Capt and Mrs Muir, s s Asia
Mrs Sime, s s Asia
Mr G H Davison, Agra
Surgeon W A Corkery, Kaira
Lieut and Mrs F C Francis, Mhow
a Mrs W A Crow
Major and Mrs Gordon
Mr and Mrs Hore, Bombay
Miss Holloway, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Major Nicolas, Calcutta
Col Penny, R A, Bombay
Mr Pritchard, Bombay
Mrs Blanchard, England
Mr John M Heyn, Bombay
Dr Bomford
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr William Morris, Bombay
Mr C Fleming, Bombay
a Colonel and Mrs Dawson
Mr H Pearse, Bombay
Capt Kennedy, s s Asia
Mr Otto Martin, Bombay
Mr H Derry, Bombay

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr and Mrs Harold Curjil, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Tiemann, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A P Ralli and family, Bombay
Mr, Mrs, and Miss Steiner, Bombay
Rev, Mr and Mrs A G Lewis, Bombay
Mrs F A Spencer, Bombay
Mrs W W Squire, Bombay
Miss Rich, Bombay
a Mrs Baker, Bombay
a Capt J Campbell, R A, Bombay
a Capt E F Gasset, Bombay
Mr Geo Watson, Bombay
Mr T B Stevenson, Bombay
Lieut-Col J Walker, R A, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	12,226,767
Remitted from 1st April to 31st October, 1885	3,820,800
Balance to be remitted from 1st November, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	8,405,967

DR. LEITNER AND THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

DR. LEITNER's resignation of the office of the Registrar to the Punjab University, tendered to the Syndicate on Saturday last, is an event which demands more than passing notice. It marks, indeed, an important epoch in the history of the University. Dr. Leitner has played a leading part in the establishment of the University and in the management of its affairs. To a very large extent, the Punjab University has been Dr. Leitner, and Dr. Leitner has been the Punjab University. His resignation of office would be memorable under any circumstances; that he should suddenly resign, in wrath and indignation, renders the fact one of unusual interest. An endeavour was made some months ago to explain in these columns the state of University affairs since Dr. Leitner's return from England, that there is no reason to go over the ground again. It will be enough to say that a committee of the Senate was appointed to examine into the financial management of the University, with special reference to certain complaints and accusations to which Dr. Leitner had given wide expression, if he had not originated them. This committee, after a long and patient inquiry, sent in a report, dealing in the most thorough way possible with the various charges which had been made of neglect of the wishes of pious founders and disregard of principles whereon the University was founded. The committee, in its final shape, consisted of Mr. Justice Barkeley, Mr. Logan, C.S., and Mr. Justice Pandit Ram Narain, and came to the conclusion that there had not been any deliberate misapplication of funds, though irregularities, easily remediable, had certainly occurred. While the investigations of the committee were in progress, and indeed ever since his return from England, Dr. Leitner's relations with the governing body of the University were becoming more and more strained. By taking and retaining, for so long, the appointment of Registrar, Dr. Leitner incurred the perpetual risk of collisions between the objects and opinions of one whose idiosyncrasies of character marked everything he did, and the more impersonal aims of a body of Fellows who believed that progress was only possible by joint action. The one believed that the affairs of the University would flourish under no rule save that of a dictator; the others were resolved the Punjab University Act should be followed to the letter. A conflict was inevitable; and the recent history of the University has been a series of conflicts. It has been said in some quarters that while the license the Registrar allowed himself was absolutely intolerable, the patience and long-suffering of the Vice-Chancellor and the more prominent Fellows erred at the same time on the side of forbearance.

Be this as it may, this forbearance would clearly have not endured for ever; and Dr. Leitner's resignation probably averted a more painful catastrophe—the resignation, it may be, of the Vice-Chancellor and of all the Fellows present at Saturday's meeting. This meeting had met to consider the report of the financial committee; and the general sense of its earlier resolutions may be seen from the motion proposed and seconded by Mr. Ibbetson and Dr. Centre, respectively, and passed all but unanimously. It took the form of a draft resolution to be recommended to the Senate, unreservedly accepting and concurring in the conclusion arrived at by the committee; and while regretting that sufficient care was not taken to keep trust money always distinct from current income, and to invest the former immediately upon receipt, wholly repudiating the suggestion that there has been any misappropriation of funds whatever, either intentional or virtual.

In moving an amendment, Dr Leitner allowed himself to be carried away, by the vehemence of his indignation into an angry diatribe against the gentlemen who recently acted as Registrar and Assistant Registrar (Messrs Parker and Lewis) and there was a feeling of general relief when the Registrar himself brought a very painful episode to a close by resigning his office and incontinently leaving the Senate Hall. If Dr Leitner can ever bring himself to calmly consider the step thus taken he will possibly acknowledge that it was but a tardy and inadequate reparation for prolonged and virulent attacks on the personal character of his colleagues and for a complete forgetfulness of the respect due to the Vice-Chancellor and the whole body of Fellows.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

GUNNER JOHN LIDDICOAT, of the 3rd Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Royal Artillery, stationed at the Fort, was charged at Calcutta with having attempted to murder Corporal Atkins, of the same Regiment, by shooting him with his carbine. Mr. Upton, Government Prosecutor, said that this case had been transferred from the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, owing to the sitting of the Marine Court. The witnesses who would be examined to-day were under immediate orders to proceed to Burma, and they would start with their regiment by four o'clock in the afternoon. Accordingly, the case could not, under any circumstances, be postponed, and the witnesses could not be examined at the Sessions. The first witness called on behalf of the prosecution was Sergeant Hall, of the same battery. He said that on the 26th October at 6 p.m. he received certain information, in consequence of which he went upstairs. The building was the North Barracks. He saw accused walking about in the inner varandah with his carbine in his hand. There were several men about the place. He said nothing to accused at this time. Sergeant-Major Robinson gave the order for the "fall in" to be sounded, which was done. Accused did not take notice of this, but went to the inner verandah and stopped there. Witness went round by the opposite single verandah to a door of the Central Hall, which was opposite the door at which accused stood. Witness remained there half an hour or so. He then saw accused pacing the inner verandah and the Central Hall with his carbine at the ready. Corporal Atkins came from the front verandah and, after speaking to witness, went through the Sergeant's room, and stood behind the wall at the back of the accused. He had a ruler in his right hand. He waited till he could spring at accused, and than sprang, catching hold of him. As soon as he did so he said to accused "Now will you fire?" Accused turned round sharply, and overpowered Atkins, at which moment the carbine went off. At the time the spring was made, accused had the carbine at the charge pointing into the dining room. Accused then threw down his carbine and ran off. Witness pursued and secured him. The occurrence took place at 7-30 p.m. Accused was sober at the time. Witness saw Atkins at the dispensary suffering from a wound in his chest. Sergeant Robinson and Corporal Ward were then examined, and they spoke to the same facts. Accused, who was informed that this would be the only opportunity for him to cross-examine the witnesses as they would not appear at the Sessions, did not cross-examine them. The case was adjourned till the 13th instant, accused being remanded to jail.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

ACCIDENT ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—On Saturday noon last a serious collision between two goods trains took place at the Seoraphuli junction of the East Indian Railway between that station and Biddabatty. No. 49 up goods, while shunting at the junction, was run into by No. 18 down goods. The engine of the latter was derailed, and some waggons of both trains more or less severely damaged, while a considerable amount of rolling stock was also damaged. There was no loss of life fortunately, but owing to the block on the line the down passenger train, which usually comes in at 3 p. m., was detained for over two hours at Biddabatty. Assistance was at once despatched to the scene of the accident, and on Sunday the double line was working between the two stations, and work was resumed at 4 p. m. that day. The cause of the collision has not yet transpired.—*Englishman.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
BOMBAY, November 5.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·850
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Web Blub Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	73·0
Relative humidity of Air	·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	274

* From midnight to midnight.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADDON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

A PRINCE'S AMOURS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs:—"Prince Alexander of Bulgaria's pre-occupation of State and struggles to effect the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have not so far engrossed his time and thought as to hinder him from carrying on, and clandestinely, as is said, a correspondence that has for its object the cementing of another union, also personal, but of a far more delicate and equally important nature. This is nothing less than a contemplated marriage with Princess Victoria, the second daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, who is now nineteen years of age, and between whom and Prince Alexander a very warm attachment is said to have long existed. It must not, however, be understood by the word clandestine that the correspondence between Prince Alexander and the young Princess has been carried on in opposition to the wishes of the Crown Prince and Princess. Their Imperial Highnesses are indeed, and particularly the Crown Princess, represented as being strongly in favour of the marriage, the opposition to which comes chiefly from the Chancellor. The possibility of the union was broached many months ago, and Prince Bismarck at once unhesitatingly declared himself opposed to it. This opposition of the Chancellor, whose relations with the Crown Princess are still far from cordial, may possibly have had the result of quickening the latter's desire for a marriage which is so evidently desired by the Princess Victoria herself. It is, therefore, by no means unlikely that German Court circles will witness another of those tactical duels between the Crown Princess and the Chancellor until the matter is decided one way or the other. But whichever way it is settled, it is certainly significant that Prince Bismarck should have so evidently strong an objection to the daughter of a future German Emperor sharing the throne of Bulgaria."

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS QUESTION.

THE question of the Carolines still remains open. Throughout the whole of the negotiations with Spain, a Madrid telegram says, "Germany has not swerved from her refusal to recognise the shadowy sovereignty founded on intermittent acts of occupation before the present century. She still repeats in her third communication that her impression was that her gunboat had gone to proclaim a protectorate over islands unoccupied and ownerless, according to the modern principles of international law. As she was disposed to submit her pretensions to arbitration, and the Spanish claims which she held to be without any solid basis, before their gunboats met at Yap, so now she is even more willing to submit to the mediation of the Pope this novel feature of the question as soon as she and Spain get enough trustworthy data to substantiate their claims. It is now generally supposed that neither the German Government nor its representative here, nor even Count Benomar at Berlin, ever encouraged or authorised those rumours of an early and complete recognition of Spanish pretensions by Germany which day after day the Ministerial press and official authorities in Madrid issued to disarm and pacify domestic agitation. It is now against the home Government the press and public opinion show the most irritation. It is supposed that the very incident at Yap which caused so much agitation on Sept. 4 will afford a pretext for the withdrawal of the German pretensions when it is established that the Spanish vessels were really in advance of the German."

Another despatch from the same place says the Madrid Government on Oct. 13 sent a note to Berlin definitively accepting the Papal mediation in the Carolines dispute, but rebutting the arguments contained in the last German note against the historic rights of Spain to the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands. A communication was also sent to Rome giving a sketch of the first outlines of the case which Spain will lay before the Pope.

The Pope presided on Oct. 13 at a meeting of the persons charged with the examination of the Caroline Islands question. The opinion prevailed that Spain has priority of possession, but that Germany has not infringed any right, seeing that Spain has neglected all acts of sovereignty for such a long time. The mediation will probably recommend that Spain should possess the islands, leaving power to Germany to establish naval stations for coaling purposes.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

ON Oct. 10 the Parisians learnt the result of the election. Of 563,030 registered voters, 430,765 went to the poll, the absolute majority requisite being thus 215,383. Only four candidates out of 236 obtained this majority—namely, M. Lockroy, 272,650; M. Floquet, 263,762; M. Analole de la Forge, 222,334; and M. Brisson, 215,853. M. Lockroy is the husband of Victor Hugo's daughter-in-law; M. Floquet, formerly Prefect of the Seine, was lately President of the last Chamber; and M. De la Forge, as Prefect of Aisne, in 1871 successfully defended St. Quentin against the Prussians. All three represented districts of Paris in the last Chamber, and figured both on the Opportunist and Radical lists, though M. De la Forge is the only one of them who can be classed as an Opportunist. M. Brisson, the Premier, was not, on the other hand, on the Radical lists. The thirty-four candidates next highest on the list, and who are now to be supported by both sections, begin, with M. Barodet, who had 202,931 votes. Then came M. Clémenceau with 202,543, and M. Allain-Targé with 201,632. The remaining thirty-one range from 197,000 votes to 103,000, and include M. Paul Bert (148,175), M. Rochefort (131,535), and M. Frédéric Passy, the economist, free trader, and peace advocate (103,988). Assuming that these will be returned on Oct. 18, the Seine will be represented by ten of the candidates on the Opportunist list, by twenty-nine of those on the Clémenceau Radical list, and by one of those on a second Radical list. The twenty outgoing deputies on the Clémenceau list will all be re-elected, as also five outgoing Opportunists and one outgoing Radical not on that list. The general result will be that in Paris the Reactionaries will lose the single seat held by them, while the Opportunists will lose five (two of them held by MM. Spuller and Ranc). The six additional seats will likewise be filled by Radicals, whose strength in the new Chamber will thus be increased from Paris alone by twelve votes. The average vote for the Radical list was 157,000 and for the Opportunist 105,000. The election of a member for Cochin China not having resulted in an absolute majority, a second ballot will be necessary. M. Alype (Opportunist) has been re-elected deputy for Pondicherry.

In view of the second ballots, which are to take place on Oct. 18, a Government Circular has been issued to the local authorities, urging them to protect Republican electors against all appearance of intimidation. The Minister of the Interior is about to dismiss all the municipal functionaries who have displayed hostility to the Government.

ALLEGIANCE AND NATURALISATION.

MR. LOUIS DE SOUZA, writing to the *Times* on this subject, says:—

Sir,—The recent decision of one of the Revision Courts concerning allegiance must cause great surprise in this country, and more particularly in India, and as no one else seems willing to enlighten the public on the question, I would beg leave to offer a few observations. The revising barrister has disallowed the suffrage of a man born in India some years ago on the ground that the "claimant is an alien," that a person "born in Calcutta is a subject of the Empress of India, and not of the Queen of England," and that in England he must proceed to be naturalised like any other foreigner. The very opposite of this was decided in the great case of Calvin, in King James the First's time, and has ever since been established. The points then settled were (*vide* Coke's Reports, lib. viii.) that "allegiance is due to the natural person of the king, and not to the politic capacity only;" that "every subject is presumed by law to be sworn to the king which is to his natural person;" that "allegiance cannot be confined to any kingdom;" that Calvin "having been born under one allegiance to one king," in his kingdom of Scotland, "cannot be an alien" in his kingdom of England. And in defining an alien it is laid down that he is one who is both "outside the allegiance of our king" and "within the allegiance of another prince, and this," it is added, "cannot be pleaded here (*i. e.* of Calvin, a Scotsman), because (1) one king is sovereign of both kingdoms, and (2) one allegiance is due by both to one sovereign; and in an alien there must of necessity be several (*i. e.* diverse) kings and several allegiances." The remark of the reviser that the "Act taking over the country is not retrospective" has really no meaning. Its effect would be an instantaneous change of allegiance which is necessarily mutual. If it were not so, there would arise the incongruity of subjection without allegiance, and the new subjects would become aliens in their own land. When it is said that "the laws of England prevail only in England" there is evidently a confusion of ideas; for though the statutes enacted by the Queen in her Parliament here are mostly local, yet they certainly may be made to extend even to India. The Empress of India is not strictly sovereign, because India is not independent, but in her Parliament of the United Kingdom the Queen may bind India and all her dominions. This observation, besides, is a complete answer to what is also said, that "India is no colony." Etymologically it is not, but it is unquestionably a colony in the eye of the law, because it is subservient to the Crown of England, and appeals are brought thence to the Queen in Council here; and hence the position of Indians is even stronger than that of Scotsmen in the time of King James I., because Scotland and England were separate kingdoms and mutually independent. If such a principle existed as that enunciated by the revising barrister, a similar disability would be imposed upon natives of the Channel Islands; for those territories, as Lord Coke points out, are "no parcel of the realm of England"; nor are they possessed by our Queen in virtue of her Crown of England, but under a much more ancient right as Duchess of Normandy. Yet another result would follow of more dire consequence; for if a native of Calcutta should league with rebels in this country to dispossess the Queen merely of her Crown of these kingdoms, he would not be within the statute of treason either as levying war "in the realm" or as a subject abroad aiding traitors here. If I may presume to speak, the great principle of equal allegiance in all the Queen's dominions appeals very strongly to the hearts of her Majesty's subjects abroad; and a late genius declared with truth that feeling has a very large share in the government of the world.

THE FLIGHT AT CHILLIANWALLAH.

SOME correspondence has been going on in the home papers regarding the conduct of the 14th Light Dragoons at the battle of Chillianwallah. "The H. W.," writing to the *St. James's Gazette*, says:—I had the honour of serving in the ranks of H. M.'s 9th and 16th Lancers returning with the latter regiment to England in 1847. After the Chillianwallah disaster (perhaps twelve months afterwards) I met a trooper of that regiment, who had, on the 16th Lancers leaving India, volunteered into the 14th; and as at that time the minds of military men were greatly exercised on the subject of the "flight of the 14th," I asked and obtained from him an account of how the affair really happened, and this account I will now give to you and to your numerous readers. What really happened was this. The 14th was advancing in line through a thick jungle, in which at intervals there were tall trees. On these trees, or rather on the tops of them, the Sikhs had placed earthen pots (chatties) to show the distance. At a short distance in advance of each tree a Sikh was posted, and as our line came up to a "distance" tree he signalled the arrival of our force there, and immediately the Sikh batteries opened fire. During this advance the 14th naturally came within range. Colonel King, finding that the regiment was in difficulties, gave the order to his field-trumpeter to sound "Threes right! Trot!" to get the regiment out of fire. Now, unfortunately, I cannot *write* that sound; but any cavalry-man will understand in one moment how easily, on an occasion of the kind, the leader of the foremost squadron might have misunderstood the sound, because the two sounds "Threes right! Trot!" and "Threes about!" are almost similar; and as the order "Trot" was added to "Threes right" naturally the squadron leader, who had to repeat the trumpeter's call, gave the command to his squadron, "Threes about! Trot!" This was the mistake. The regiment at the time being under a fire coming from whence they knew nothing, commenced the retreat at the trot, which trot eventually became a canter, and from a canter broke into a gallop.

INTERVIEW WITH A SERVIAN STATESMAN.

THE *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at Vienna has had an interview with a "Servian statesman of very high position," during which the following conversation took place:—"Did Servia," I asked, "give any promise to await the decision of the Powers?" "No," was the reply, "she gave no such promise to any of the Powers; otherwise she would have asked for a date to be fixed when she might expect the decision of the Powers to be known to her." "Can Servia wait any longer?" "No; she is now constrained to act. Every day's delay she imposes upon herself is a direct loss and a positive sacrifice, as it is evident that only decided action on her part will induce the Powers to render her justice." "How much longer," I asked, "will Servia remain inactive?" "It is difficult to say; but not very long." "Is an understanding between Bulgaria and Servia possible, do you think?" "An understanding with Bulgaria," said my informant slowly, "is now well-nigh impossible; unless the negotiations take place at Sophia." "Does, then, Servia intend to seize Sophia?" "That depends upon the turn that the war may take. We have neither intention nor desire to do so, but it might be forced upon us by necessity, in which case we should not hesitate." "Would the aspirations of Servia," I asked, "be satisfied with the acquisition of the Widdin district and the westernmost portion of Bulgaria?" "That depends. She has an undoubted right to more than that both in that direction and others; but if the Powers succeed in again closing the Eastern Question for a time, and without further complications, Servia, from a desire not to set herself in opposition against the rest of Europe, might, for the present, content herself even with that moderate success." "Does any understanding exist between Servia and Greece?" "None whatever." "But if Greece should go to war, will not an understanding between the two kingdoms then be a matter of necessity to both?" "Greece," was the emphatic reply, "will not go to war. She will wait and see what she can get without having recourse to hostilities, unless Turkey should be defeated in the field, in which case Greece would probably take prompt military action." "Is it, then, your opinion that a war between Turkey and Servia alone is a likely event?" "It is impossible to say anything positive in the matter." "Is Servia satisfied with the attitude of Austria?" [illegible] "Thoroughly; we do not put forward impossible claims, but in any case we confidently expect to receive the support of Austria."

AMERICAN HUMOURISTS.

THE *Standard*, in recording the death of "Josh Billings"—or Mr. Shaw, to give him his proper name—says:—It must be now something like twenty or twenty-five years since the readers of newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic began to laugh at ludicrous little essays in phonetic diction, and orthography not less original, signed with that *nom de plume*. Actually there was very little in them beyond the bad spelling and the homely wisdom which even this artificial stimulus to a laugh could not always conceal. What he said was expressed in the language of every-day life, and was neither better nor worse than the professional persiflage with which an auctioneer keeps alive the biddings of his clients. As a matter of fact, "Josh Billings" was an auctioneer in Poughkeepsie, a town on the Hudson River, and continued to follow this calling until the success of his humour enabled him to devote himself more completely to the amusement of his by no means inconsiderable world. To the last he continued popular, and the best proof of this was the host of imitators that followed in his train. Nothing is more curious than the rise and spread of the so-called "humorous" literature of the United States. It can hardly be due to the climate or to the conditions of life. It is unknown in Mexico among the men who claim to be the countrymen of Cervantes, and redundant humour has never been a characteristic of the Canadians. Indeed, there was very little of it in the Great Republic prior to the Civil War, which turned everything upside down, and ended in reconstituting the nation. Before that period travelling was limited in the New World. The Mississippi and its tributaries were the great highroads of travel. Day after day a motley company sat on the decks of the floating palaces sailing out of New Orleans, "swapping stories," and, in the enforced leisure of an easy journey, displaying in various ways the curious types of character then, even more than now, to be seen in "Dixie's Land." Thus, much of the old American humour relates to Southern men and Southern incidents. Of that date is the story of the traveller who, on asking a Mississippian whether it was worth while to carry a pistol, was told that "You mout move around here more'n a year an' never need a pistol; but if you should happen to need one, you'd need it powerful." Half the tales, when not relating to the ruffianly "mean whites" or the "plantation negro" turned on the dignity of the Southerner gentleman. "Remember, John, who you are," one Kentuckian is represented as telling another who had declined to fight at a Boston hotel; "Remember you are a Kentuckian. Pay the bill and shoot the scoundrel."

It was the correct style of the humourist of those days to describe the planter as travelling with a dusky valet, a silver-headed cane, two ruffled shirts, and a case of hair-triggers. His life, if we may judge from such ante-bellum literature as Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes," or Neal's "Charcoal Sketches," was spent in fighting game-cocks and relating his adventures, while his breakfast was always described by the caricaturists of those times as consisting of three cocktails and a chaw of terbacker. This was simple sort of fun. But it sufficed for a long time, and is embedded in a series of sketches, which, though no doubt amazingly laughable at the time, read rather exhaustedly at this time of day. The "war" brought into camps and trenches men from every part of the country. They exchanged experiences, and, as the phrase went, "swapped stories." Moreover, out of that ghastly struggle emerged an immense mass of "war humour." The "Orpheus C. Kerr Papers" and "Petroleum V. Nasby" were the prime favourites in that species of fun, and its experiences of marching and counter-marching have given a tone to the humourists who have since come to the front. They have, however, drawn on a far wider field than their predecessors. "Mark Twain," who is perhaps the most widely read of all his class, tinges those sketches which so delighted Mr. Darwin with much of the old humour of the Mississippi on which he was born and bred. But like Bret Harte he also taps the inexhaustible reservoir of Californian drollery and from the observation suggested by that wider roaming which is the marked characteristic of the New American.

Sometimes American humour is a little strained and often it is very local. In every case it is different from that of England. It has nothing in common with Fielding or Smollett or Thackeray or happily with Rabelais or Villon. The difference between opera bouffe and an Anglo-Saxon farce is the difference between the humour of the Frenchman and of the English in America. The mob and the husband are not satirized. The American devotes his domestic jocosity to the whimsicalities of the small boy, the widow, the mother-in-law, the bully, the visionary speculator, the greenhorn, the commercial traveller. Fighting and money-getting afford the principal subjects, and in the South it is nearly always clear, and depends mainly on exaggeration and a blending of jest and earnest, on which some one has [illegible] a grave face. When Mr. Lowell declares that a negro was so black that "Charcoal made a chalk-mark on him," or that a wooden shingle was painted so like marble that it sank, he illustrates the leading feature of American humour. Again, when "Artemus Ward"—who [illegible] baptized Charles Browne—tells us of a young man who [illegible] "because he was the only son of a widowed mother—who supported him," we laugh, not at the humour of the situation—for there is none—but at the unexpected turn the excuse takes. This was the key to the fun of "Josh Billings," and the legion who have imitated it. They show no reverence for anything or anybody. They are not polished gentlemen, or even men of high education, like Lowell and Holmes. But, if sometimes vulgar, and often far-fetched, there is little to offend in their humour—it is never immoral, and is, therefore, very unlike that which derives its inspiration from the other side of the Channel or even from the full-bodied wit of Georgian and Carolinian times.

NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY.

THE results of the labours of the committee appointed to provide a new and improved rifle for the army, which have just been published, show that the future weapon of the British army will, as regards most considerations, be far in advance of the service arm of any other nation. In the new weapon the Martini breech action has been retained, the alteration being in the barrel and the weight of the projectile, the combination being called the Martini-Enfield. Taking the Martini-Henry as a standard of comparison, the diameter of the bore has been reduced from ·45 inch to ·40, the weight of the new bullet being 384 grains, as compared with the 480 grain bullet of the old rifle. The powder charge, however, of 85 grains remains the same, with the important result that the muzzle velocity of the bullet is increased from 1,315 feet per second to 1,570, thus lowering the trajectory to such an extent that whilst the Martini-Henry bullet in travelling 500 yards rises more than eight feet and a half above the line of sight, the improved projectile would scarcely go over the head of an infantryman if fired from the ground level. This is an important consideration, as it minimizes any errors in elevations which might arise either from excitement or miscalculation. The system of grooving adopted is the ratchet, the number of grooves being nine, as against the seven of the Martini-Henry although the latter is the largest number employed in any military rifle in the world; whilst the twist of the bullet has been increased from one turn in 22 in. to one turn in 15 in., the latter being again in excess of anything which has yet been used for service purposes. In addition to the important reduction in the height of the trajectory, the higher velocity of the bullet and the improved rifling have shown remarkably good target results, the mean deviation of the new bullet being only ·3 ft. and ·95 ft. at 500 and 1,000 yards respectively, as against ·55 ft. and 1·85 ft. for the Martini-Henry. Another important feature is that the recoil of the new weapon is considerably less than that of the present service arm, which has caused so much adverse comment. Experiments are also being made to provide the new weapon with an attachable magazine, so that the soldier will be able to deliver a rapid fire of several shots without reloading in cases of emergency.

BLOWING UP AN AMERICAN ISLAND.

THE explosion of the large rock which obstructed the navigation of Long Island Sound, New York, was successfully accomplished on Oct. 10. This engineering feat is the greatest of the kind that has ever been accomplished, and in many respects is quite unique. Flood Rock, which formed an island nine acres in extent, blocking the channel known as Hell Gate, between Long Island and Ward's Island, has hitherto been a great obstruction to ships passing to or from the East River to the Sound. General Newton, chief of the Engineers, undertook the entire removal of the island, so that the water should everywhere be 26 ft. deep at low tides across the whole channel. Commencing operations in 1875, he has thus been between nine and ten years in preparing for the event of Saturday. From two shafts, tunnels were driven in every direction, their total length measuring 21,670 ft., at a depth of 50 ft. beneath the low-water level. In all twenty-four galleries or tunnels were run from north to south through this island, the longest of which was 1,200ft. These were intersected by forty-six others running nearly east and west, the longest one being 625ft. After the galleries were completed the next work was to drill the roof and the pillars full of holes in which to put cartridges of dynamite. These holes were drilled around the tops of the pillars and in the roof only. Two kinds of explosives were used—dynamite and rackarock. The cartridges when filled were taken over to Flood Rock, and thence into the galleries, where the workmen pushed them into the holes by means of long wooden ramrods. The [illegible] was studded with 14,000 cartridges, of a total weight of fourteen tons, and all were connected by electric wires with a battery. The mine was fired by a little daughter of General Newton pressing a button which completed the electric circuit. Immediately a great mass of water was thrown upwards, and after it fell whirlpools agitated the surface of the Sound and clouds of yellowish vapour for a few brief moments obscured the sun. Those who stood nearest to the rock felt a slight tremor of the ground; but the shock was more perceptible in the upper stories of the neighbouring houses. At Patchogue, forty-eight miles away, several observers noticed a tremor of the earth twenty-one and a half seconds after the explosion. But this effect cannot have been very great, seeing that one learned professor has published a detailed report of his sensations a fraction of a minute after the time fixed for the explosion, which was twelve minutes before it actually occurred. The noise made was not great—was a dull, muffled roar, like distant thunder. All was over, so far as the spectators were concerned, in less than half a minute. The engineers are loud in their praise of the result, which, they say, is exactly what they had desired and planned. They report that the entire mass of the rocky island has been reduced to fragments, which will be easily removed by dredging.

A FRENCH MURDER TRIAL.

ONE Ribout, a dealer in artificial flowers, was brought up for trial on Oct. 14 at the Seine Assizes on a charge of poisoning his first wife, whose maiden name was Marie Emilie David. Ribout was married in 1872, while he was employed in the shop of a merchant tailor. In 1876 he went into business on his own account as an artificial flower dealer, and, thanks to his active habits and intelligence, and the efficient help which his wife gave him, his affairs prospered. In 1881 he took a dwelling-house at Noisy-le-Sec.

While there Ribout and his wife received as an apprentice and boarder a young woman named Lucie Quiot, who went with them to the shop in Paris during the day, and returned with them at night. Shortly afterwards the mother of the apprentice died. On her deathbed she besought the prisoner and his wife to look after her daughter, and promises were made to do so. Madame Ribout was absorbed in the work connected with the business and the care of her children. Mademoiselle Quiot was very thoughtless, and encouraged familiarities on the part of her master. Their intrigue became at last the daily subject of conversation among those employed in the shop and the gossip of the neighbourhood. Madame Ribout became aware of what was going on, and it was a great blow to her; but she concealed her vexation from her mother and relations, although she spoke of it to some of her friends.

She was attacked by what seemed a severe illness on the 24th of February, 1884. She suffered from vomiting. A doctor who was called in said that her stomach was out of order, that there was nothing seriously wrong, and that she would be well in a few days. On the night of the 7th of March she died. She left two children, a daughter of 11 and a boy four years of age.

About a fortnight before his wife's death, Ribout, in presence of two persons who have been examined, invoked a spirit by means of table-turning, and pretended to receive from it certain answers to questions which he put:—"How long will it be before Mademoiselle Lucie marries?" "In three months she will marry a widower." "Is the wife of this man still living?" "Yes." "How long will it be before he is a widower?" "Three months."

Lucie Quiot was present when this occurred, and laughed when the answers to the questions were announced. Shortly before the death of Madame Ribout, her husband had promised, at her request, to dismiss Quiot, and this had given her much gratification. At the funeral the accused and Quiot laughed to each other, and conducted themselves in a way that shocked those present. Two or three days after they were engaged, and on the 2nd of July they were married.

These events awakened the suspicions of Madame David, the mother of the deceased wife. On the 24th of September she ascertained from M. Aubrun, who had been in the employment of the accused, that during her daughter's illness he had been sent with a prescription to a druggist, who had refused to give the medicine. "The doctor," he said, "is an ass, or has made a mistake; I cannot let you have this stuff." I have written it." A letter was written, and addressed to Dr. Guillaume, Noisy-le-Sec, but it was returned with the statement that no such doctor was known there. The druggist had kept the prescription, which was produced. Ribout at first pretended that he knew nothing of the pretended prescription; then he said that he had written it, and that his purpose was to obtain colchicine, a poisonous substance used as a dye in his business.

The body of Madame Ribout was disinterred, and nothing could be discovered by the medical men to explain death by natural causes. The presence of colchicine, a vegetable poison, it would be difficult to detect ten months after death; and all that the experts who have examined the body venture to say is that the symptoms, the autopsy, and the chemical analysis are consistent with the hypothesis that she was poisoned by colchicine, but that the scientific evidence is not complete.

After the examination of the body, a letter written by Ribout to his wife was intercepted, in which he tells her to deny all she knows, and says that the letters are burnt, and it is impossible for the authorities ever to find out the truth. Ribout denies that he wrote this letter, but experts declare that it is in his handwriting.

In reply to questions put by the President in his interrogatory, the prisoner said that his wife was very irritable, that he had never been guilty of improper familiarities with Quiot, and that the statement that he exchanged smiles with her at the funeral was utterly false. He admitted that he had sent Aubrun with the false prescription to obtain the colchicine, but alleged that he did so to conceal the secrets of his trade.

Several witnesses were then examined in support of the statement given above. M. Buffet, a traveller for a colour merchant, said that Ribout had applied to him for colchicine; but he did not keep it, as it was not yet employed for general purposes. The flower trade was a new one, and experiments were constantly made with poisonous substances, which colour merchants did not keep. A month after the death of Madame Ribout, Aubrun, who was in his employment, had told him that his mistress had poisoned herself through jealousy.

This statement caused much excitement in the court, as this possibility had been entirely overlooked in the preliminary inquiry. Aubrun denied having said so.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

MARKET closed on account of the Deewallee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Bagdad, 809 tons, Capt F N Frohawk, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Coovorbai and 19 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Antonio, 1,214 tons, captain J Wallace, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst, from Middlesbrough (27th Sept), with a cargo of railway materials, she is consigned to Messrs Beyts Craig and Co.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Capt A Buck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (12th Oct), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Millar, Mr Horman, Mr Lindman, Mr Hemsley, Mrs Quin, Miss Duke, Mr Lloyd, Mr Mirchin, Mr Willis, Dr Burton, Mr and Miss Brown, Mrs Jackson, Dr Macdugal, Mr Bounish, Mr Blade, Capt Bathy, Mr Leonard, and 4 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Antonia (s)	Wallace	Middlesbrough, Sept. 27.
6	Rydal Hall (s)	Buck........	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	Euphrates (s)	Jones	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Europa (s)	Talbot	Hull.
	Bhownuggur (s)...	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Sirsa (s)	Whittard ..	Suakim.
	Peshawur (s)	Moule	London.
	Bagdad	Frohawk....	Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
2	Malda (s)	Hart	Bombay, Oct. 8.
	Busheer (s)	Johnston	Rangoon, Oct. 26.
	Glanfinlas	Flynn	Bombay, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

November 2.—Steamers Bancoora, Patna and Shahjehan Ship Blairgowrie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
3	Adowa (s)	....	Bombay.
	Nurjahan (s).......	......	Bombay.
4	Bhundara (s)	......	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

No .			
3	Tenasserim (s)....	....	Rangoon.
	Clive (s)	....	Rangoon.
	Nevasa (s)	......	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morton Hall s—20 bales cotton, Gadjum Bythell and Co; 90 bales cotton, B Fackeerchund; 252 cwts coir yarn, Cullianjee Nursee; 290 bales cotton, Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Wydiuna; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, Punnett and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Carlton Tower s—13,896 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—1,500 cwts linseed and 225 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi s—25 bales twist, The Ripon Manufacturing Co; 50 bales twist, The United Merchant.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi s—25 bales twist, The Ripon Manufacturing Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—25 bales twist, S Abraham; 108 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 70 bales twist, H Adam Esmal; 100 bales twist, Ripon Manufacturing Co; 50 bales twist, J E Ezra; 40 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; 70 cwts sandlewood and 125 cwts raisim, Yue Lun Ching.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 4.

Irwin, Lt-Col, Bl Cav, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

NOVEMBER 5.

Vanghan, Bt-Lt-Col, Bo, E York Regt, on leave, from Deesa.

Ward, Lt-Col, Bo R H A, on duty, from Meerut.

Woodhouse, Lt, Bo, Rifle Bde, on leave, from Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 6.

Corkery, Surg, Bo I M D, on field service, from Kaira.

Minchin, Lt, 7th Bo Cav, from furlough, from England.

Truby, Capt, Bl R E Sur Regt. on promotion, from Ranikhet.

Childers, Lt, Bl R A, on leave, from Allahabad.

MacDougall, Brgd-Surg, Bo M D, on sick leave, from England.

Barton, Surg, Ms M Dept.

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 6.

Walker, Lt-Col, Bo R A, on leave, to Matheran.

Napier, Capt, Bo, to England.

Newland, Surg, Ms I M D, on duty, to Suakim.

Greaves, Maj-Genl, Bl Staff, to join, to Meerut.

Lewis, Lt, Bo, Stafford, on duty, to Jacobabad.

Martin, Surg, Bo M S, on leave, to Poona.

Vaughan, Bl, Lt-Col, Bo E York Regt, on leave, to Deesa.

Grant, Surg-Major, Bl, I M D, on retirement, to England.

Hesteth, Lt-Col, 8th Ms I, on medical certificate, to England.

Aitken, Lt, 19th Bo Inf, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 7.

The first Commanding Officer's parade of the season will be held on Saturday, the 14th inst. under Lieut.-Col. L. H. Bayley. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, or Prince's Dock at 4 p.m. and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors. This being the first Commanding Officer's parade of the season, it is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on Tuesday, the 10th and Thursday the 12th inst, at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Churney-road Station, at 7 a.m., at the close of the Parade there will be aiming and position drill near the Marine Lines Station.

There will be drill at the following places and hours:—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

6-30 a.m. and 5 p. m.—At the P. and O. Dockyard, Monday and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.

4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday.

4 p.m.—At St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.

4-45 p.m.—At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

In para 4 Regimental orders of the 4th instant. The promotion to corporals should have been as follows. L-c J. Penny and J Foley to be corporals vice Corporal J Williamson and J. W. Horby resigned.

By order,
P. H. HADGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. WARNE.
PROFESSIONAL PIANOFORTE TUNER,
BOMBAY.
Address letters care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
Anglo-Indian and General Agency,
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
⁂ AGENTS WANTED.

MR. N. LAZARUS' SPECTACLES.
MR. E. W. WARDE-JONES, Solicitor, Bankipur, Patna, writes:—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Spectacles, which I have used for more than five years now. Before I got your glasses I tried those of SEVERAL OTHER FIRMS, but my eyesight got worse by their use; however, since I got your glasses from your Calcutta firm, five years and more ago, my sight has been preserved, as is evident from the fact that when I called at your firm in Bombay yesterday, the test my sight was subjected to, showed that I did not require glasses of greater power, than those I had been using for the past five years. I cannot speak too highly of the very careful test you put me through before fixing upon the glasses.
Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadow-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay. | 13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
OLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.
Plain Square..........................Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square.................. „ 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. „ 1,425
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—
Plain Square Piano ......Rs. 33-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square....... „ 36-0 „ „
Boudoir (on three Legs).. „ 66-0 „ „
Tin Lined Case.................Rs. 25 Extra.
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DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.) Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

INNES-NOAD—November 6, at Bombay, Frank A. Innes-Noad, of the P. & O. Company's service, aged 22.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLOW—November 1, at Eria Buree, Dibrugarh, the wife of Arthur Edward Clow, of a daughter.

WILLIAMSON—November 1, at Mandla, the wife of the Rev H D Williamson, C M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MYLNE—November 1, at the Medical College, Hospital, Calcutta, Captain Charles Kinloch Mylne, (late 10th N I), of dysentery.

THACKWELL—October 29, at Meerut, of whooping cough, Francis Arthur Boyd, infant son of C Thackwell, Esq, B S C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A RATEPAYER writes to call attention to the fact that no further proceedings appear to have been taken in relation to the irregularities discovered by the Bandora Local Board, as reported in the account of the meeting of the Board which was published in our columns on the 24th September. He suggests that if necessary a representation on the subject should be made to the Commissioner, Northern Division, or to the Collector of Thana.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

IT is right that we should state that the interesting facts which we have recently published relative to the Bombay-Burmah controversy with King Theebaw are not to be regarded as in any sense put forward as the official or complete case of the Corporation. The Government is, of course, in possession of the particulars of the Corporation's case, but while the matter is in controversy it would be inconvenient to publish it. The decree of the Hlootdaw, which so magnificently condemned the Corporation to pay twenty-three lakhs of rupees to the King, has been forwarded to the Government, and the preamble of the decree sets forth the particulars of the Burmese claim. Those particulars are generally indicated in the history of the business which we have recently published. We believe it will be found that if the case were given against the Corporation in regard to some twenty or thirty thousand logs which are said to have been dutiable, the liability would be covered by two lakhs. The twenty-three lakhs asked for are a flight of fancy. The subsidiary lease which provided for a lump sum for short and defective logs, instead of a payment on each separate log, was imposed by the King's Government, because such logs were rejected as unprofitable by the Corporation, and the duty payable on each log was quite prohibitive. To induce the Corporation to take them the lump sum arrangement was insisted upon. Such logs were not, however, in demand, but as they were easier to cut and move than the larger logs the native workmen had an interest in felling them and in getting them entered as dutiable logs. This was always resisted, but the action of the men was naturally supported by the King's agents on the spot. Thus there arose the standing question as to whether the logs belonged to one category or the other. When the King applied for the British returns as to the number of "short" logs which passed a given point, he was given such returns as were kept, but was informed that there was no register of the length of logs except in regard to a small number which had come down as drift to a particular spot. The returns cannot, therefore, be held to support the contention of the Burmese Government. The Corporation, as we have already stated, has all through declared its readiness to discuss the claim preferred against it on the merits, and to abide by the result of an impartial inquiry. King Theebaw must now see reason to regret that he did not take an equally reasonable view of the question at issue.

THE anticipation that if the Powers did not quickly concert some means for ending the incident in Eastern Roumelia the movement would attain formidable proportions has been abundantly realized. The realization, perhaps, has not come in the way that seemed most likely. Although more than six weeks have passed since the Sultan's Governor-General was sent about his business at Philippopolis not a shot has been fired. Yet the movement has an unmistakable vitality. Prince Alexander has marched from one end to the other of his enlarged Principality, and nothing could be more striking than the enthusiasm with which he has been received. The revolution has been effected by a nation in arms, who have, however, managed to spare their powder and blood—and other people's—in a quite unexampled way. But it is not in Bulgaria and in Eastern Roumelia alone that the train is being laid for shattering the political system which the Treaty of Berlin established in the Balkan Peninsula. Greece has called out her reserves; Albania stands *en vedette*; Servia has made all preparations for what would be a formidable enterprise for a state of much larger resources than hers. The camp at Nish, at which a month ago seventy thousand Servian soldiers were assembled, is perhaps the ugliest fact in view in South Eastern Europe, and the news which has been telegraphed this week shows that they are more likely to cross the frontier than to remain in the camp. Meantime, the Sultan, though the Powers have given him a certificate as to the rectitude of his conduct and the certainty of his right to intervene in Eastern Roumelia and crush Prince Alexander, has not yet moved a soldier into the revolted province. Apparently he trusts somewhat to the chapter of accidents and to the possibility that Servia may save him much trouble by herself moving into Bulgaria. The very complexity of the situation might tempt a Government which is always slow in making up its mind to forego forcing a solution of it. Besides the Powers are at work, in an easy academic way, for the preservation of peace. Their interests lie on the side of peace, and the Porte finds safety, on cheap terms, in that comforting thought. Meantime Servian troops are moved upon the Bulgarian and Turkish frontiers, and the situation seems to have reached the critical moment when, in the words of the French Marshal, the chassepots may go off of themselves.

There is something not a little ironical in the spectacle of two of the peoples for whose liberty some of us were so solicitous eight years ago being now at each others' throats. The Balkan Federation which was to arise upon the ruins of the Turkish empire is to-day something even more unsubstantial than a dream, since the facts of the situation ridicule it. At the present moment there is a serious incompatibility between the aspirations of Bulgaria and those of Servia. The apologists of Servia are careful to assert that jealousy has nothing to do with the pretensions which she is putting forward. She desires only to prepare against events which might tend seriously to her detriment. Let Bulgaria be enlarged on the side of Eastern Roumelia, and she will soon seek enlargement on the side of Macedonia. Thus Servia will be deprived not only of territory to which she has a historical as well as an ethnological claim, but she will be cabinned, cribbed, and confined in the very direction in which she needs to move and breathe freely. Bulgaria has already shown her disposition towards Servia by placing almost prohibitive duties on her products, and let the Bulgarian dominion be extended on its Macedonian side and Servia will find the way to Salonica and the sea blocked against her by a hostile tariff and a hostile policy. This is a very practical view of the matter, and one that leaves little necessity for the more sentimental account of the Servian aims. Yet Servia has her dreams, because she has souvenirs. The name of Stephen Dushan lives in her memory, inspiring her with the thought that when the Turk has left Europe Servia may play as great a part as she played before he came there. When M. de Laveleye sojourned in the Danube countries a year or two since he found sentimental patriots indulging in the dream of a renaissance of the old Empire which before the Turks had crossed the Bosphorus stretched uninterruptedly from the Danube to the Corinthian Gulf. The re-establishment of an Empire which was almost as largely Greek as Serb belongs rather to poetry than to politics. The more practical of M. de Laveleye's friends were content to look forward to the annexation of so much of Macedonia as is covered by the name of Old Servia, and which embraces the theatre of the grandeur and the fall of the dynasty of Dushan. These at least will not fall into the error of the mediævaltribunes who are said to have mistaken souvenirs for hopes. Servian patriots indeed must be held down to a very mundane view of the mission of their country by a circumstance which M. de Laveleye mentions in the admirable papers on the Danube lands which he has lately contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. "The pig has been for Servia what the herring has been for Holland—the chief source of its commercial wealth, and the cause of its enfranchisement."

Servia then claims a new portion of the inheritance of the Turk through no jealousy of her Bulgarian neighbours—so at least her advocates say—but on the ground of political and commercial necessity. She must needs drive her pigs to market, and she must needs protect herself against the isolation in which the establishment of Bulgarian rule in Northern Macedonia would enclose her. The settlement of 1878 was for her, as for others, something far short of a settlement. It gave her a slight increase of territory, but as Mr. Freeman regretfully records, the boundary was so drawn as to leave part of the old Servian land to the Turk, and carefully to keep the frontier of the Servian and Montenegrin principalities apart. Thus we see the large possibilities of disturbance which under the name of readjustment the easy march of Prince Alexander across the Balkans has brought in its train. If Bulgaria has her boundaries enlarged Servia will claim that her aspirations, too, shall be satisfied, and Greece, as we have seen, is putting forward pretentions no more restricted than those of either of her neighbours. And the claimants will be emboldened—perhaps they will be urged to an accommodation of conflicting aspirations—by the knowledge that the Powers are in pronounced disagreement upon the means to be adopted for disappointing them. The triple alliance, on the one side, urges the simple re-establishment of the *status quo ante*; England, France, and Italy urge some other course, the nature of which no one seems able to make out. And "beyond these voices" can there be peace?

OUR higher civilization, like our "pleasant vices" supplies material for "instruments to scourge us." An age which has put "academy headache" on the list of ailments acquired in the pursuit of pleasure has in these latter days invented "tennis elbow." The malady must be something more than a device of the silly season if the *Times*, while all England is putting on its armour for the coming elections, can open its columns to a discussion of it, giving on a single day hospitality to half a dozen letters on the subject. The victims seem to be numerous, but the means by which the malady has been overcome have been so various that one has just for a moment to tolerate the suspicion that the symptoms may after all be only subjective. One player goes to a bone-setter, with a "tennis elbow" acquired suddenly at the end of a hard afternoon's play. The bone-setter tells him that the "point of a bone in the elbow" is broken, gives him a fly blister and poultice, and sends him away hoping that he will soon have a racket in his hand once more. Another correspondent, who writes like a medical man, but seems to have rather more indefinite ideas on the subject than the average layman, thinks that the ailment should be partly regarded as a rheumatic affection, and he recommends the inward application of an alkaline rheumatic mixture, combined with absolute repose of the arm. A third witness, who in making a backhanded stroke felt a crick in the indispensable joint and a sudden drop of the arm, has a dynamical account of the matter which excludes the rheumatic as well as the broken bone point theory. There was, he conceives, "a partial collision between the reactionary and direct action, muscular efforts causing rupture of the breaking sinew." From which it would appear that tennis elbow may be easily avoided if players would take care, in delivering overheads and backhanders, to keep the reactionary action in a different plane from the direct action. An avoidance of collisions between the two forces is better than embrocation, warm fomentations, blisters, and poultices—as anyone would say who had it in his mind that prevention is better than cure. But how is it to be done? Will some one step in—some *amicus curiæ*—and suggest what other "friends of the court" have not been able to find in their philosophy?

AN addition which has recently been made to our local industries claims attention less for its intrinsic interest than as an illustration of what may be done in the way of supplying the necessities of the country from its own manufacturing resources. A Bombay medical man who would never have taken to matchmaking except in order to show his countrymen that they can produce in their midst commodities for which they have hitherto sent to the ends of the earth, has for a long time past patiently expended time, and thought, and money in the endeavour to establish in Bombay a match factory from which matches as good as those which we now import from Sweden, Belgium, and elsewhere in Europe can be turned out. The experiment, we believe, can already be spoken of as a commercial success. For some weeks past Bombay-made matches have been on the market—matches equal in all respects except perhaps neatness and finish—to the Swedish article, and they are sold at a fair profit for fourteen annas a gross or two boxes for a pie. The chemicals are of Indian origin, and the whole process of manufacture, including the making of the boxes, is carried on in the Bombay factory. The wood is the only imported material, but it is cut up here, and it is hoped that a wood equally adaptable for match manufacture with European pine may be found in the Indian forests. Perhaps this is a matter to which some of the forest officers will direct their attention. The experiment, in any case, is extremely interesting. There is a large and growing importation of Swedish, and other matches into the country, the value in recent years having averaged about five lakhs a year. Most if not the whole of the materials used in their manufacture may be had on the spot, and so may labour, cheaper even than the cheapest labour of the matchmakers of the East End of London. The results of the competition between country made and foreign matches will be watched with an interest somewhat out of proportion to the intrinsic importance of the experiment, and it will call attention to the possibility of a development of local enterprises in other directions. Glassblowing, we believe, will shortly be made the subject of an experiment on a rather large scale, the enterprise in this case as in the other being prompted rather by public spirit than by a desire for personal gain.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 16.

THE action of France will probably hasten the annexation by Great Britain of Upper Burmah. Nothing but unwillingness to extend our territories in the East has prevented the carrying out of this idea long ago. The policy of "leaving Theebaw to stew in his own juice" (to use the classical language of the *Pall Mall*) has been tried without success. Studied insults compelled the British Resident to withdraw seven years ago. The French Consul at Mandalay, having gained the ear of Theebaw, has taken steps which bring matters to a crisis. The main value to France of the conquest of Annam and Tongking would be the opening up for her of trade routes to the El Dorado of European manufacturers. We had a route of our own, as the journal above quoted justly observes, up the Irrawaddy; but with French officials on the scene, endeavouring to make treaties which would place the customs on the river in their hands, the conditions of the problem were wholly altered. Burmah was to be left to herself, but not to herself and France. Had M. Haas succeeded, an insuperable obstacle would have been presented by Upper Burmah in the way of English commerce with the vast markets of South Western China. The Burmese question, therefore, is of vital consequence to the great industries of England. This is a good time for making our boundaries conterminous with those of China, which hates the French and favours us for the moment. M. de Freycinet shows a disposition to behave reasonably, and the chances are that Mandalay will before long be entered by British troops and become the centre of a valuable British possession.

The propriety, as a matter of practical morality, of "studying from the female nude" is being discussed among artists. Some have scruples, others have none. When the point was referred to Mr. Ruskin he replied, to the surprise of old stagers, "Of course you can do without it, and do much better than with it." An art-student remarks that it is unfair of the artist to encourage some one else's sister or daughter to follow a calling which would fill him with the utmost indignation were his own sister or daughter to adopt it. The question of necessity will always be a debateable point. One thing, I cannot, but think, ought to be changed in the practice of Parisian schools of art. Young lady artists ought not to be, as they constantly are now, in the same room with male artists who are drawing or painting from nude models of both sexes. This strikes every unsophisticated person as indecent. Yet I doubt whether artists in general will be able to agree with one of their number who says, "My personal conviction is that a thorough mastery of the male undraped model, with as thorough a knowledge of the female form as can be obtained from the pictures and sculpture of such subjects, would be almost as efficient as study from the living model." According to this, of course, lady artists would be expected to represent men correctly by studying female models, and the statues and pictures of the male figure.

The concluding elections take place on Sunday next. The result is looked forward to with some anxiety by all parties. I have been in England for some days this week, and have returned only in time to send you a few lines. The excitement in connexion with the elections in Great Britain is intense. The Bishop of Peterborough thinks that the Churches of England and Scotland may be disestablished before Easter. The state of feeling among the clergy and the conductors of clerical journals may be imagined.

THE DEEWALLEE FESTIVAL.

THE Deewallee, perhaps the quietest and most unobtrusive, and therefore the most popular of native festivals, commenced on Wednesday, and continuing on Thursday, had its full blaze of radiance yesterday, which was the great day for illuminations, in which all classes of the native community have a share. We need hardly recapitulate the general features and incidents of the festival, which have been recounted in these columns from time to time. The display of lights last night in the native quarter of the Fort, extending from Parsee Bazaar-street down to the Municipal gardens on the verge of the Esplanade, was general; and thousands of spectators, on foot and in carriages, had turned out to see the illuminations. All the shops and places of business, and most of the dwelling-houses, were ablaze with lights of varied colours. Even the poorest classes contributed their quota to the general illumination, for the native mind is imbued with the idea that "Lakshmee," the goddess of riches, frowns over dark places on the great day of the festival held in her honour. In the rows of open stalls and booths on the ground-floors petty tradesmen were doing a profitable business in toys, nick-nacks, small articles of cutlery, photographs of unknown celebrities, etc. The most interesting element in the spectacle was the large number of native women and children, decked in the costliest garments and jewels, who seemed to take the most delight in all they saw around them. Driving from Bazaar-gate-street to Kalbadevi and Moombadevi on the one hand, or to the Crawford Market, the Cloth Bazaars, and the Marwaree Bazaar in the direction of the Coppersmiths' Chawl, facing the Moombadevi Tank, on the other, one sees the Deewallee illuminations in their full brilliance. Compared with the indiscriminate massing of lights everywhere, the display of gas jets in semicircular arcs, blazing stars, and other devices at the Cloth Bazaars and two or three houses in Moombadevi, evinced some taste in the arrangement, and appeared to greater advantage. In the inartistic decoration of shops and the ground-floors of houses, mirrors and pictures, the latter being mostly specimens of low German art, formed a conspicuous feature, the walls being so closely covered as scarcely to leave an inch of them observable. To-day is the New Year's Day of the Hindoos, when they open new account books, after having invoked the good graces of "Lakshmee" upon their intended transactions and speculations for the ensuing year, the family priest officiating at the ceremony for a consideration and appearing, by means of certain incantations, to use his influence with the fickle goddess in favour of his clientèle.

EDUCATION IN NASSIK AND SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSIK, Nov. 3.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Nassik High School took place recently. The High School-building being too small the District Judge kindly lent the court-house for the ceremony. There were several European ladies and gentlemen amongst those present. The Collector, Mr. Woodward, presided. The head-master, Mr. Hirpathak, read a short report on the present state of the High School. He stated that the present number on the rolls was the highest the school ever had, but the accommodation was quite unsuited to the requirements of the school, which still stood first in the North-east Division.

Mr. Woodward then made a short but effective speech. He first thanked the head-master for inviting the persons present to assist at the pleasant work of distributing prizes. He regretted that the educational authorities did not give sufficient encouragement to the school, and that the building was in such a sad state. In these days of famines, wars, locusts, &c., treasuries were being emptied, and works of internal utility had to be deferred. But he expected that all the Boards in the district, both local and municipal, would contribute liberally towards the construction of a suitable building for the High School, as also would the rich gentry of Nassik. The president then turned and addressed the students in fitting words. He said:—"Boys, work hard in school, and play hard when out. This course will lead you to a successful career in life.'

The President having taken his seat amidst clapping of hands, recitations and dialogues in English and Sanskrit were given by some of the prize-boys. The audience were highly pleased with the excellent performances of the youngsters. The prizes were then given away.

The head-master thanked the President and the persons present, particularly the District Judge for his kindly lending the court-house. He remarked that occasions like these created healthy rivalry among students, and caused the labours of assistant masters to be appreciated by the intelligent public; and teachers were therefore encouraged to work with greater energy. It was only on occasions like these that the intelligent public could know the real working of an institution.

Then, on behalf of the persons assembled, the President thanked the head-master for the trouble he had taken that day, and expressed his particular satisfaction at the intelligence of the school-boys, and at the tone which the head-master, Mr. Hirpathak, had given to the school.

Mr. Hirpathak really has in Nassik to contend against difficulties not met with in other places. It is only through his unceasing and strenuous efforts that the Nassik High School has lately made a name for itself in the North-East Division.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 5.

ON Tuesday, the 3rd inst., a large gathering was held in the hall of the High School for distributing prizes to students of the Government High and Branch Schools, Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., the Collector of Surat, presiding. The hall and the school building were richly and tastefully decorated under the supervision of Mr. Hiralal Joshi, the agricultural teacher. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, Mr. and Mrs. Lely, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Messrs. Urquhart and Panse, Rao Bahadurs Jagjivandas Khusaldas, Umedram Ranchordas, Ochavlal Mitharam and Mukanrai Manirai, Drs. U. B. Kolah and Dossabhai Pestonji, Mir Zulficar Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Darashah Dossabhoy, Mr. Kaikhosru Alpaivala, and other leading members of different communities.

Mr. Uttamram N. Methaji, the head-master of the High School, commenced the proceedings at 5 p.m. by reading the report of the High School, dwelling chiefly upon the steady increase of the students within the last three years from 285 to 347 boys, the consequent increase in the fee-receipts from Rs. 5,650 to Rs. 6,643, and the success of the school at the University and Departmental Examinations, including those in agriculture and drawing. At the last Matriculation Examination the school passed 28 out of 39 sent up. Of these 28, 11 took up Sanskrit, 6 Persian, and 11 Guzarati for their second language, and a Mahomedan student was elected to one of the Sir Frank Souter scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem for proficiency in Persian. The most noteworthy fact, which the head-master drew attention to, was the establishment of two annual scholarships of Rs. 4 per mensem, to be given to the most deserving students of St. VI. promoted to St. VII. by Shett Tapidas Varjdas and Mr. Maneckial Keshowlal, in memory of their deceased brothers, these being the first endowments from private gentlemen. In continuation the head-master recommended to the Local and District Boards the establishment of similar scholarships and a boarding-house for the benefit and convenience of taluka boys coming to this city for study. He also alluded to the monthly contribution of Rs. 10 from the Surat Hindu Charity Fund to be applied towards the payment of school-fees of poor Hindu students. After the report, several students of the High School recited selected passages and sang some songs in English, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujarati, the most attractive parts being the court-scene from the "Merchant of Venice," a scene from the Sanskrit drama of "Venisamhara," and the speech of Chatham about the American War, which were received with loud applause by the visitors. Then followed the successful exhibition of some physical experiments by the Matriculation students; the most interesting of them were those on electricity, especially the production of various coloured light in Geissler's tubes by means of a Rumkorff's coil, under the guidance of the teacher, Mr. D. H. Vacha. The prizes were then distributed to the successful students by the President, and a ruby ring from His Highness the Raja of Dhurampore was presented to the most successful reciter, Sadashav M. Dixit, of the Candidate class. The proceedings terminated with a brief but excellent speech from the President, who dwelt upon the satisfactory progress of the school, commending the munficent spirit of Shett Tapidas and Mr. Manekial which had led to the establishment of the scholarships in the High School, and at the same time recommending other gentlemen of Surat to follow their good example. He also expressed his wish to lay the suggestions made by the head-master before the District and Municipal Boards in due course, and finally gave advice to the pupils present in the encouraging words of an eminent poet just dead—

"On again! The virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize."

The gathering dispersed after cheers had been given to the President and others.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society was held on Monday, 2nd November, Mr. R. A. Sterndale in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed the following new members were elected:—Messrs. F. Mercer, E. P. Close, A. Francke, W. D. Graham, M. B. Salmon, Colonel Sturt, and Captain Becher, F.Z.A.

The secretary reported that the number of members on the roll was now 225.

On the motion of Mr. Phipson a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of renting larger premises in the Fort for the Society.

Mr. Sterndale reported that M. Dauvergne had a head of Ovis Poli, which might be secured for the Society for Rs. 70. It was decided that the Society was not in a position to purchase the head.

Mr. Sterndale exhibited and described specimens of Nesoki (sp.?) Mus decumanus, Mus rattus (?), and a rat common in Bombay, apparently undescribed. Also a falcon caught at sea between Bombay and Aden.

The following new contributions to the Society's collections were exhibited:—

2 Snakes, bungarus arcuatus, by Mr. H. C. Thomson.

1 Snake, dipsas gokool, by Mr. H. C. Thomson.

2 Snakes, Homalopsidæ, (sp. nov. ?) by Mr. H. C. Thomson.

1 Snake, tropidonotus plumbicolor, by Mr. H. C. Thomson.

A quantity of young turtles, chelonia, by Mr. W. Sinclair, C.S.

1 Vampire bat, megaderma lyra, by Mr. W. Vidal, C.S.

2 Lizards, copholis ceylanica, by Miss Dewar.

4 Lizards, ceratophora stoddartii, by Miss Dewar.

3 Lizards, calotes nigrilabris, by Miss Dewar.

8 Species of batrachians, by Miss Dewar.

1 Millepede, spirostreptus annulatipes, by Miss Dewar.

5 Snakes, aspidura trachyprocta and hypnale nepa, by Miss Dewar.

Several crustacians, by Miss Dewar.

2 Jungle fowl from Ceylon, by Dr. E. Pechey.

1 Lizard, enblepharis hardwickii, by Mr. L. Butcher.

1 Snake, by Mr. L. Butcher.

1 Malay python (alive), python reticulatus, by Capt. A. S. Calder.

1 Skink, euprebes rufescens, by Mr. A. Newnham.

A quantity of coralines, by Mr. W. Sinclair, C.S.

A quantity of shells, by Capt. F. N. Frohawk.

A quantity of shells, by Capt. F. N. Frohawk.

A quantity of corals, by Capt. F. N. Frohawk.

2 Bats, hipposideros murinus, by Mr. E.H. Aitken.

2 Bats, scotophilus cromandelianus, by Mr. E. H. Aitken.

1 Bat, scotophilus temminckii, by Mr. E.H. Aitken.

1 Bat, cynopterus marginatus, by Mr. J. P. Cornforth.

1 Toad, bufo melanosticus, by Mr. H. M. Phipson.

4 Sea fish, sygnaptura sp. and others, by Mr. H. M. Phipson.

Corals from Arabian coast, by Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Dubash.

Coralines from Coromandel coast, by Capt. J. R. Gavin.

Contributions to the Library.

Vertebrates of Sind (Murray), by Mr. W. Sinclair, C.S.

"Vertebrated Animals" (Huxley), by Mr. C. E. Crawley.

"Zoology" (Nicholson), by Mr. C. E. Crawley.

"Recent and Fossil Shells" (Woodward), by Mr. C. E. Crawley.

"Wanderings of a Naturalist in the Malay Archipelago," 1885 (H. S. Forbes), by Miss Phipson.

"Text-book of Entomology" (Kirby), purchased.

"Papers on Birds of Southern Afghanistan" (Col. Swinhoe), by the author.

"Papers on Birds of Central India" (Col. Swinhoe), by the author.

"Papers on the Butterflies of Bombay" (Swinhoe), by the author.

Contributions of Insects, &c., were acknowledged from Mr. H. O. Campbell, Mr. Fraser Hore, Mr. R. Roberts, Mrs. Branson, Capt. Crockett, Mr. C. Gray, Mr. E. Bodger, Mr. J. Cassels, Mr. P. F. Bhandara, Mr. A. Newnham, and Mrs. Hart.

22 heads of wild buffalo, bison, sambhur, swamp, deer, &c., by Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd November:—

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th October, reporting the theft of nineteen sheets of copper from a gully of the Prince's Dock warehouses. He states that the theft was committed by the thief first scaling the fence and then passing the sheets out beneath the gate, and that it was discovered by the police havildar at Musjid Bridge questioning the thief as to how he came into possession of the sheets and obtaining an unsatisfactory answer. The Traffic Manager states that thirteen of the sheets have been recovered from the Boree to whom they had been sold, and that the value of the six missing sheets is Rs. 52. He further reports that the Mahomedan who stole the sheets and the Boree who received the stolen goods were both convicted, the former being sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and the latter to a fine of Rs. 200. The Traffic Manager states that no peons are placed on duty by the police authorities on the road to the west of the warehouses, but that it is visited by a policeman every three hours. He states that as a temporary measure he has posted two peons of the establishment for night duty on the road, but recommends that two police ramoosees be permanently engaged for the place as early as possible.

Resolution.—The Commissioner of Police should be requested to provide the necessary police protection for the roads recently handed over to the Municipality. The Engineer should be asked to furnish an estimate of the cost of providing means for preventing the fence being scaled and goods being passed under or through it, or the gates. The employment of two peons is sanctioned until the 30th instant, or until the Commissioner of Police provides the necessary protection, whichever may be the earlier.

THE KEROSINE-OIL TRADE.

Read letter, dated 25th October, signed by Tharia Topun and other kerosine-oil importers, complaining that the additional godowns being provided by the Trustees at Mazagon, calculated to contain 74,000 cases, will be insufficient for the trade.

Resolution.—The dealers should be informed that the Trustees are not prepared to construct more kerosine godowns.

DOCK CHARGES.

Read letter, dated 14th October, addressed by the Superintendent P. & O. Company to the Superintendent Prince's Dock, asking that some substantial abatement be made in the bills amounting to Rs. 402-9 for transferring a cylinder weighing 15t. 19cwt. from the s. s. Ancona to the Thibet. He states that he was not aware that a separate charge would be made for use of the 100-ton crane and for wharfage. Read reply by Acting Dock Superintendent, dated 15th October, showing that the charges made have been strictly according to rule. Read letter from the Superintendent P. & O. Company, dated 15th October, asking that the matter be referred to the chairman.

Resolution.—One-half of the second wharfage, or Rs. 59-13, may as a very special case, and subject to the sanction of Government, be refunded.

Read letter from Hajee Jooma Hajee Issack, dated 13th October, complaining of the charge levied at the dock on trunks. He states that these are imported in "nests," each portmanteau containing others packed inside, and that on two cases containing twelve nests of tin trunks the dock charges amounted to Rs. 18. He requests that, instead of a charge being made upon each trunk, the charge may be made according to the measurement of the outside package.

Resolution—Subject to the sanction of Government, charges under dock item No. 363, "trunks and boxes," and bunders item No. 523, "trunks and boxes foreign," should be by measurement; and subject to like sanction a refund should be made to Mr. Hajee Jooma Hajee Issack of the difference between "measurement" rates and those actually charged in the particular case brought forward by him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 458, dated 23rd October, with accompaniment, deciding that one life-boat at Alibag be kept in commission throughout the year, the other being laid up in reserve and manned on an emergency by a volunteer crew. Government also concur in the recommendation made by the Inspector-General of Ordnance that a 24-pounder gun be issued for use at Kolaba Fort in warning vessels.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT

	For week ending 31ts Oct., 1885.	For week ending 31st Oct., 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour.......	17	15
„ „ out of „	27	15
„ transported	16	11
„ attended to	5	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 30th Oct., 1885.	For week ending 23th Oct., 1884.
Vessels entered	10	9
„ left	10	4
„ remaining in dock	11	15

TELEGRAMS

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THE CRISIS IN UPPER BURMAH.

FOREIGN CONSULS AND THE SITUATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 6.

The Thayetmyo correspondent of the *Gazette* wires that the steamer Rangoon arrived there yesterday.

It is thought at Mandalay that the war party is in the ascendant. Theebaw will probably not decide till the last moment, when he will send an evasive answer.

The French and Italian consuls have advised acceptance of the ultimatum.

The Flotilla steamers have experienced a difficulty in getting pilots for Burmese waters, they being held in readiness to take charge of the King's steamers.

Two launches recently despatched from this with the Government steamer Irrawaddy for the frontier broke down near Prome. An engineer and fitter from the Woodlark left last night by mail-train to repair the machinery.

General Prendergast having telegraphed, inquiring if any mounted infantry were available for scouting purposes, a mounted company of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles have offered their services. The matter is under consideration.

Troop steamers are constantly signalled, but they do not come to town. Two Flotilla steamers with four flats under steam have been directed to proceed with 3,000 men and 40 officers to Thayetmyo.

It is thought advisable here not to expose the soldiers to the temptations of Rangoon, though some think the display of so fine a body of men would have a happy effect upon bad characters.

The shipment of stores aboard the flats continues uninterruptedly day and night. Beyond this and a certain amount of uneasy feeling on the part of the inhabitants, no one would think anything extraordinary was going on.

The streets are patrolled nightly, the elders giving the authorities assistance in keeping watch.

There has been no reliable news from Upper Burmah. The Kinwoon is reported to be on the way down to endeavour to get better terms for Theebaw.

Four large and two small steamers belonging to the Flotilla are still beyond the British frontier. Had they been down they would be chartered by the Government, which has taken up all available river steamers on the spot.

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

The Nur Jehan and Bhundara left last evening. The Canning commenced loading stores early this morning. At 11 o'clock the 25th M. I. went on board, and the vessel left in the afternoon.

THE INQUEST ON A MEDICAL SUBORDINATE.

The inquest on the assistant apothecary who died yesterday from morphia poisoning is adjourned for further medical evidence.

PUNJAB TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov 5.

The final game of the single matches in the Punjab Tennis Tournament terminated yesterday, when T. D. Berrington, Rawal Pindi, was awarded the champion cup. Though Anderson had two sets and nineteen games to Berrington's one set and twenty-one games, the committee decided in favour of Berrington, the rules only allowing an interval of one minute between the games. The play on both sides was magnificent, Berrington's volleying being especially admired, as also were some of the "impossible" strokes of both himself and Anderson, who "serviced" well, though not as hard as usual, but whose volley return of high balls was very fine.

The ties for the second prize are as follows:—French plays Drake. Anderson a bye. All those beaten by the winner are privileged to compete.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR AND PRINCE ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has struck out the name of Prince Alexander from the list of officers of the Russian Army.

THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.

The first sitting of the Conference was held to-day, when business of a formal nature only was transacted. The sitting was then adjourned until to-morrow.

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The *Standard* of to-day publishes a telegram stating that a force of six thousand rebels is advancing on Wady Halfa.

THE FRANCO-BURMESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The report of the Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the Treaty of Commerce concluded with Burmah has been published. It examines in an exhaustive manner the possibility of extending French trade in Burmah and the neighbouring States, and urges the necessity of French agents among the independent tribes in the interior of the peninsula, and also the establishment of French influence at Luang Phrabang.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

TEHERAN, Nov. 5.

The Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier left Kiakta on the 2nd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been easier.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅜
4½ „ „	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ „ French Rentes	107⅝
Bar Silver	47⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £11,300,000. Decrease £500,000.

Bills discounted, £20,400,000. Decrease, £400,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue in department combined, £20,600,000. Decrease, £100,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 39 per cent.

Arrivals—Cerdic and Hernhead.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

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THURSDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 5.	
10 p.m.	81·6
FRIDAY, Nov. 6.	
6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	86·6

The Mirzapore, with the incoming mail, is expected to arrive at about ten on Tuesday evening.

The Bombay polo team, consisting of Messrs. A. Craigie (captain), A. Arthur, Harold King, and L. A. Wallace, have been drawn to play their old antagonists, the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, in the first ties of the tournament beginning on Monday next, and their match will take place on Tuesday.

Major-General H. F. Hancock, R. E., has been appointed to officiate as Director-General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence on leave of Colonel F. S. Stanton.

The Rewah State has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction in the lands lying within that State known as the Umaria coal-fields, and the tract is added to the Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, for executive, police, and judicial administration.

The Indian salt revenue for the first six months of the current financial year amounted to Rs. 2,94,24,000 on 15,109,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 2,82,01,000 on 14,746,000 maunds during the corresponding period of last year.

The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian mints in the first six months of the current financial year was Rs. 6,00,16,130, and of that coined and examined Rs. 61,11,22,014. Of the latter, the Calcutta Mint did Rs. 2,21,79,192, and the Bombay Mint Rs. 3,89,42,822.

The value of gold imported during the first six months of the current financial year was Rs. 1,86,69,541, and of that exported Rs. 14,91,645; whilst the value of silver imported was Rs. 6,74,74,945, and of that exported Rs. 31,45,221. This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs. 8,15,07,620.

The Bombay Municipal Bill has attracted some attention in Calcutta, where there has been considerable agitation in favour of a reform of the present system of municipal government. The *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"On the whole, there is much to command approval in the new Bombay Municipal scheme, and much that might perhaps be worth adopting in Calcutta. We would instance particularly the election of non-official chairmen for the Municipal Council (Corporation) and Standing Committee (Town Council), and the confining of the duties of the officer representing the Government to executive functions and to a voice in the deliberations of the two superior bodies, without the added authority vested in the chairman, and without the privilege of a casting vote."

The *Edinburgh Review* has an article on "the Faith of Iran," Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's "History of the Parsees" being amongst the works referred to. The *Review* makes the following reference to Mr. Dosabhoy's book:—"A picture of their deserved prosperity has recently been presented, by an eminent member of their body, to the English public. The fact is in itself significant of the progress in European culture and sympathy with European ideas so strikingly manifested in Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's pages. To them we gladly refer our readers for details, surprising in their cumulative effect, of the enterprise, liberality, and enlightenment by which his co-religionists in India have been and are distinguished. The record is in every way a remarkable one; and it has been set forth not only with praiseworthy diligence, but with discretion and good taste, and in pure and fluent English."

The *Pioneer* very candidly acknowledges that it has been deceived by the account which a contemporary lately gave of "Hind and Britannia." It now says of it; "This is a political dialogue, and, as translated, has been described as 'reeking with sedition,' and 'fully deserving the intervention of Government.' It is only fair, however, to add that the translation appears to have been altogether one-sided, reproducing faithfully enough the arguments adduced by 'Hind' against British supremacy, but omitting the rejoinders of 'Britannia,' who explains how peace, prosperity, and liberty for the natives have resulted from British Government. Hence the denunciations of the Native Press of the translators as 'black sheep who are having a fling at us' are not altogether undeserved. Europeans and natives in India, though so mutually dependent, know so little of each other that interpreters of the literature of the one for the benefit of the other have more than a mere literary duty to perform; and, by representing native works in an unduly seditious light, they commit a double offence. They are, in fact, as the *Gujerati* would observe, black sheep who would best consult the interests of India by having their fling elsewhere."

The great ambition of the Afghan soldier, we gather from a letter from the correspondent of an up-country paper with the Boundary Commission, is to wear a uniform. "Happy," says the correspondent, "is the Afghan who can swagger about in the British soldier's red tunic, and, marvellous is the variety of counties one sees on the shoulders of the soldiers in Herat. Where they all get the tunics from is the mystery, as I believe all these red coats are the private property of the men themselves, not served out by the Amir. The demand for them is doubtless very brisk on the Frontier, something like the demand round our camp here for ammunition boots. Why the Afghans of all ranks have such a fancy for ammunition boots, I cannot say: but so it is, and half the men one meets are wearing them. A boot that in India costs about Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 is sold here easily for Rs. 10 and even Rs. 12, and a large trade could be done in them at that price, I have little doubt."

Very satisfactory progress has been made with the work of fortifying Herat. The works now in progress are rapidly approaching completion, and the construction of the remainder will, it is believed, depend a good deal on the future policy of Government.

The Afghans are not very partial to the presence of strangers in their midst, and persons crossing the frontier, especially if they come from Persia, are closely scrutinised, all suspicious characters being arrested. "The Afghan authorities," writes a correspondent," are most particular, and no one is allowed to cross the frontier who cannot satisfactorily account for himself. All sorts of people, I believe, turn up—German-speaking Jews, Persian-speaking Turks, and all sorts of fellows, all generally on the search for some long lost relation who was heard of last in Herat, but all equally ignorant of their relation's present whereabouts.

A curious little drama, on the *dénouement* to which much of political importance may depend, is, according to a report which has reached London, now being played in Central Asia. The territory of the Ameer of Bokhara lies between China and Russian Central Asia, to the north-west of India. The Ameer Muzzafir Eddin, who is a very old man, rules a fertile district called Kerki, on the Amu Daria, on which the Russians have cast a longing eye. They have asked the Ameer to sell it, and have offered him 3½ millions of roubles, but he has refused to accept this price. He is willing, he says, to sell the district, but his price is the restoration of the city of Samarkand, where the rulers of Bokhara and Tashkend for more than a thousand years are buried. Samarkand is the most ancient and holy city in Central Asia, besides being the most considerable town between the Caspian and the Indus. The nomad tribes look to its possessor as their ruler, and, therefore, it is the jewel of the Central Asian crown of the Czar. So the bargain will hardly be concluded in this sense; but now the Russians, probably with the object of demonstrating to the Ameer how precarious his tenure of Kerki is, are moving troops towards its borders. Bokhara showed good fight before, and it is possible that the Ameer will fight again, but it is regarded as more probable that Russia will wait for Muzzafir's death, and then try what can be done with his successor.

With a thoughtfulness for the comfort of the men composing the Burmah Expeditionary Force that is deserving of the highest commendation, Mr. P. S. Ramasawmy Moodellier, C. I. E., recently demanded permission to make a present of beer and tobacco to every European soldier, and of betel and other luxuries to every native employed in it. This offer has been courteously recognised by Major-General Rowlands, on behalf of the Madras Expeditionary Force; but, while recognising the liberal and practical good-will and sympathy of the proposal, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief suggests that, taking into consideration the difficulties which would arise in receiving and distributing his presents, Mr. Ramasawmy Moodellier would be able to make them equally, if not more acceptable, if he were to send them to Burmah for distribution to the force when they are deprived of the comforts of permanent quarters.

From the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first six months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, it appears that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 25,84,33,217, as against Rs. 26,49,97,480, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 38,77,66,390, as against Rs. 40,79,49,747. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 8,61,44,486, as against Rs. 7,90,76,688, whilst that of treasure exported was Rs. 46,36,866, as against Rs. 1,07,46,720. The gross amount of import duty collected, inclusive of the last duty, was Rs. 1,10,16,048, as against Rs. 1,14,06,048, and that of export duty collected Rs. 32,11,114, as against Rs. 24,02,010. In the imports there was an increase in living animals, raw materials, unmanufactured articles, railway plant, and rolling stock (other than Government stores), and apparel, but this is more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the import of articles of food and drink, yarns and textile fabrics, metals and manufactures of metals, machinery and mill work, chemicals, drugs, &c., oils, and other manufactured articles. On the export side of the account there was a very large increase in articles of food and drink, and smaller increases in that of metals, apparel, chemicals, drugs, &c., and other manufactured articles. But there was a still larger decrease in the export of raw materials and unmanufactured articles, amounting in value to upwards of three crores, with other small decreases in the export of living animals, yarns, and textile fabrics and oils.

Adultery has not yet commended itself as a source of revenue to the Government of India. But it was so in Mysore up to so recent a date as 1833. Surgeon-General Balfour states in a recent article that "women in Mysore accused of adultery were, up to 1833, sold by public auction, and the Mysore Government obtained a revenue from it, under the heading 'Samayachar,' which was regularly farmed out in the large towns. Brahman and Komati women were not sold, but were expelled their castes and branded on the arm as prostitutes; they then paid for life to the ijaradar (contractor) an annual sum, and on their death he got all that they died possessed of."

Two years ago Lord Dalhousie gave a dinner at Edzell Castle to a large number of his tenantry, when he told them that "it was difficult to bring round an estate that had been allowed to run down, and was heavily burdened with debt. He had not pocketed a shilling from the estate during the two years it had been in his possession. He had been living on capital, and borrowing money to carry on the improvements. That could not go on, and he must still further reduce his personal expenditure. Some day he would clear off the burden by selling a portion of his property, but he should not do that until he had seen that the interests of the tenants were placed on a satisfactory footing and properly secured." A home paper says that this is presumably being done now, as he is now about to offer for sale a great amount of land in Forfarshire.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says that an extremely bad effect has been produced there by the promise given to the Porte by Sir Henry Wolff that Egypt would be evacuated as soon as possible. Nothing, he says, can be more pernicious than the continual proclamation of England's wish and intention to take the earliest opportunity of relieving herself of the military occupation of Egypt:—

> The result is that the exercise of any pressure which can have the slightest efficacy in improving the administration of the country only renders the Egyptian intriguers bolder in their opposition to the proposed reforms. The statement that the British troops will be withdrawn as soon as order has been established hinders the very establishment of even a semblance of order. From conversations which I have had to-day with several high and well-informed personages, I find that the opinion is general that the Ottoman Envoy may combine with the Khedive and the old school of Pashas to thwart the British Envoy, since it is probable they will assist in introducing reforms which will be equally distasteful to Turkey and the Egyptians, with the idea ever before their eyes that England intends soon to withdraw her soldiers, and leave them to bear the responsibility. The Khedive is already unpopular enough not to seize the chance of regaining some of his lost influence at our expense, rather than risk the possibility of increasing the danger which he is aware threatens him the moment the British bayonets disappear.

The German officers who have been employed in Turkey during the last few years for the purpose of reorganizing the Turkish army have not as yet achieved any substantial result, owing, it is said, to the obstructiveness of Ghazi Osman Pasha, the late Minister of War, who was in the habit of placing all proposals of military reform in a bag, where they have remained ever since, together with other similar documents of the last fifty years. These officers report, however, that although the army is defective in many respects, it would still be formidable even to a civilized enemy. Many regiments are below their establishment, the shooting drill is unsatisfactory, and there is not sufficient training in military tactics. But the officers, especially those of the higher ranks, are, as a rule, thoroughly efficient and well trained in the art of war. Several of them have been attached to foreign armies, and have profited greatly by the experience which they thus gained. The artillery, which is the best organized and most efficient part of the Turkish army, is armed with Krupp and Whitworth guns; and the infantry and cavalry have Peabody rifles. There is an ample supply of Krupp guns in the arsenal at Top-hane, and the Turkish War Office has in its stores 350,000 Peabody rifles, 400,000 Sniders, 20,000 Winchester repeating rifles, and 20,000 Remingtons. The total force of regular troops which Turkey can bring into the field is estimated at 588,600 men, with 1,512 guns. The garrison army consists of about 200,000 men, and there are about 100,000 irregulars.

MILITARY NEWS.

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Courts-martial.—At a European District Court-martial held at Kirkee on the 30th ult., Sergeant James Sheekey, D. R. H. A., was arraigned upon the following charge:—Drunkenness on duty at Kirkee on the 18th Oct. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks.

At a European District Court-martial held at Ahmednuggur, on the 2nd inst., Private William Fennell, 2nd Batt. Gloster Regiment, was arranged upon the following charges:—First—Losing by neglect his clothing and regimental necessaries in that at Ahmednuggur on or about the 23rd October, 1885, he was deficient of the following articles of his clothing and regimental necessaries which it was his duty to have, viz., 1 pair serge trousers, 4 pair white trousers, 2 white coats, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pair worsted socks, 2 towels, 1 pair of shoe brushes, 1 clothes brush, and 1 brass brush. Secondly—Making away with by selling his clothing, in that at Ahmednuggur on or about 23rd Oct., 1885, he made away with by selling to Private Lucknak, 7th Bombay Infantry, 1 pair ammunition boots, October, 1885, issued. Third—Stealling goods the property of a comrade, in that at Ahmednuggur on or about the 22nd October, 1885, he entered the quarters of No. 37 Bde. 278 Lce. Sergeant P. Ryan, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, and stole therefrom one pair of ammunition boots value Rs. 6-12-8, the property of the said Lce. Sergeant P. Ryan. Finding—The Court find that the prisoner No. 37th Bde. 664 Private W. Fennell, 2nd Batt. Gloster Regt., is guilty of all the charges. Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner No. 37 Bde. 664 Private W. Fennell, 2nd Gloster Regiment, to be imprisoned with hard labour for six (6) calendar months.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP-SHIP MALABAR.

H M's Troop-ship Malabar, 4,173 tons, Capt C H Paget, sails to-day for England with 40 officers, 11 ladies, and 4 children, 909 men, 43 women, and 91 children.

The following is the list of the officers, and their families:—

Colonel and Mrs R W R Dawson, Bl Rl Irish
Brig-Surg W Wade, Bl M S
Major J C Robinson, Bl R A
Surg-Major A W Roche, Bl M S
Major H S Higginson, Bl R A
Major and Mrs F Clowes, Bl R Lanc
Major and Mrs H Gunter, Bl Rl Highlanders
do J S Clarke, R A
Surgeon C A Webb, M S
do A E J Croby, Ms M S
do R A Cusack, Mr M S
do E F Smith, Ms M S
do A O Geoghegan, Bl M S
Captain G T W Hewah, K O Border
Surgeon E Butt, Bl M S.
Captain and Bde-Maj A J F Reid, Bl S C
do J H Rosster, Bl R A
do G R Owen, Bl R A
do and Mrs J D Cunningham, Bo R A
do E H LeMarchant, Ms Hamphire
do C E Reynolds, Bl R A
do and Mrs T P Smyly, Ms W Bord
do Treeby, Bl East Surrey
Lieutenant A Wallace, Bl S C
do F B Jackson, Bl R A
do F C Childers, Bl R A
do J S Douglas, Bl R H A
do T B Richardson, Bl S C
do W B Piers, Bo S C
do F J S Cleeve, Bo R A
do R H B Taylor, Bl K O Borderers
do A W H Beach, Bl 4 K R R Corps
do L Parkes, Bl Durhan L Infy
do C D Scott, Bl R A
do E M Woodhouse, Bo 1st Rifle Bde
do C Rawrslely, Bo R A
do W J Ferguson Davie, Bl Border
do H S White, Bl R A
do A J Pallock, Bo R A
do T A Harrison, Bl Darset
Wife and child of Major J P Carruthers, Bo S C
Wife and 2 children of Surg C H Bennet, Ms M D
Wife of Surg W A Morris, Bl M S
Wife of Capt W F G Moberly, Bl R A
Wife and child of Lieut G W Younghusband, Bl S C
Daughter of late Hony Capt Bunyer, Bo Ord Dept.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND.

We understand that Mr. Cumberland purposes inviting a number of representative gentlemen and their wives to meet him at the Esplanade Hotel on the evening of Monday next, on which occasion he will favour his guests with some thought reading illustrations. Mr. Cumberland, we should also add, has been expressly desired to give some public séances previous to his departure from Bombay, and he will consequently give two representations at the Town Hall on the evening of Wednesday the 11th and Saturday the 14th, for which Messrs. Soundy and Co. have the arrangements.

THE STATE OF PARTIES AT MANDALAY.

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The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—

There is clearly a strong party headed by the Ken Woon Mingyee very anxious to avoid what they know full well must be a perfectly hopeless contest with a strong military power. This party has all the wisdom and experience on its side; it includes every man who has the faintest approach to any claim to be called a statesman, and it has even the numerical superiority, in this particular instance, in the Council of Ministers. It corresponds approximately to the party of grey-beards, counsellors of his father, who gave the headstrong young Rehoboam good advice on his accession to the throne of his grand-father David. Rehoboam we know despised the advice of the old men and preferred to follow that of ignorant and foolish young men like himself; and in this matter Theebaw has shown a strong likeness to Rehoboam. His chosen counsellors have been ignorant, if not all young men, and the Tinedah's influence has always been exerted on the side of evil. The Tinedah and his party have done much to encourage Theebaw in his steady resistance to all sensible advice. They have brought it about that the people of Upper Burma are in want and secretly disaffected; that the Shans are in revolt; the long forbearance of the Indian Government completely worn out at last; and now with disaffection at home, and with scarcity, if not famine, imminent; and with an empty exchequer; this Tinedah party is trying to draw the poor, foolish, young monarch into war.

The numerical superiority of the Ken Woon Mingyee's party does not count for much. Theebaw must decide the matter for himself; and he evidently looks on his Prime Minister as an old dotard, who had better pass his declining years in the seclusion of a monastery, leaving affairs of state to younger and more spirited men. Had he fully and entirely believed this, the Ken Woon Mingyee would probably have been compelled to retire into a private life long ago, as from him have come any checks which have been applied to Theebaw's headlong career. There must be some suspicion in the royal mind that the "old croaker" may be right after all; but the success in staving off English interference for so long must have done much to weaken any such suspicion, and to lead Theebaw now at the critical moment to follow the bolder, and clearly more acceptable, advice proffered by the Tinedah. The preparations which are being made may be only a hostile demostration, modelled on our own demonstration made lately when war with Russia was imminent; but they may also be meant seriously as preparations for war.

INTERVIEW WITH A BURMESE PRINCE.

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Prince Nyoung Oke, brother of King Theebaw, has been interviewed in Calcutta by a correspondent of the *Englishman*. Regarding the question of peace or war, the Prince declared at once and without hesitation his belief that Theebaw would fight rather than submit to the terms of the ultimatum. He remarked that the position of a King in Burmah was very peculiar. "The King of Burmah is regarded by the nation with great veneration, and, according to Budhist religion, is the representative of the deity, and for the King to humble himself before his subjects would be to strike a blow to their faith. This, I am aware, the British do not intend, but to annex the country would, in the eyes of the people, amount to the subversion of the Budhist faith." The prospect of such a catastrophe, he thought, the people of Burmah would never submit to without a struggle, even if they despaired of the result. I suggested that, perhaps, Theebaw might be guided by a sense of self-interest. This idea he rejected. His firm belief was that Theebaw had neither the inclination nor the power to submit. "If he has the spirit of his ancestors he will fight against any odds. I know, and you too know, the Burman character. To become the mere creature and puppet of a foreign State, keeping up an empty show of power upon tolerance, and suffering daily humiliation in the eyes alike of Ministers and people—for this is how the matter must present itself to Theebaw—is a fate to be resisted to the last. Even if Theebaw was a craven to his faith, it is more than his life is worth to surrender." The force of this opinion seems to me irresistible, and although it is specially hazardous to predict the turn of the wheel at Mandalay, I am inclined to believe the Prince's views will be borne out by events.

Struck by the vehemence of the speaker, I ventured to ask how he would act in Theebaw's place. When speaking of the old Burman spirit he seemed to be carried away, and to be uttering a hope rather than a conviction. But in this I hardly did him justice. "I know," he said, "the ways and intentions of the British Government, which is more than can be expected of Theebaw. I have cause to be grateful to the Government for much kindness shown to me through a long course of years. Besides I am acquainted with the policy of England as expounded by the Ministers of State in England, and I know how loth the Government is to extend the responsibilities of the Empire by fresh annexations. It would be a comparatively easy matter for the King of Burmah to make such an arrangement as would fully satisfy the Indian Government, and yet sacrifice nothing that the Burmese regard as precious. But to do this knowledge of the English which Theebaw does not possess and confidence in your intentions, which if you will excuse me for saying so, Theebaw does not feel."

As to the ability of the Burmese to offer anything like a formidable resistance, the Prince expressed himself cautiously. He had always maintained a close interest in what was being done in Mandalay, but he could not say how far the Burmese, with the aid of the foreign officers in their service, would be able to use the military material which has been accumulating for many years past. They might easily obstruct the river at Menhla and thus compel the expedition to land and advance on foot; and of course this would give them a better opportunity of resisting the invasion. Perhaps the most serious result of such a stoppage would be that the scale of transport and stores might have to be altered at a critical moment. Still, the Prince seemed to think that the chances were that the expedition would be able to advance the whole way by water, in which case the task of seizing Mandalay would be mere child's play.

I may add that the Burmese regard Prince Nvoung Oke as being the indisputable heir to the throne, consequent on the death of Nvoung Yan. The mother and sisters of these Princes are captives in the Palace at Mandalay, and according to the latest intelligence they were not supposed to be in danger. Of course, if Theebaw is dethroned, and it is thought desirable to find a successor, the probability is that Prince Nyoung Oke will be installed in his place, and in that event Burmah is likely to enter upon a career of prosperity to which it has hitherto been a stranger.

REFORMS AT THE ADMIRALTY.

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The *Standard* learns that the following course has been taken by the Admiralty with a view to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the expenditure and liabilities incurred under the vote of credit for war preparations, and operations in Egypt and the Soudan, which was presided over by Mr. Goschen. This Committee, it will be remembered, reported that there was an absence of all effective financial control in the Admiralty, and that the evidence before them showed that the arrangements in this respect required reform. Their inquiry was not sufficiently general, nor the reference to them wide enough in its terms, to justify them in distinctly pointing out the remedy for the defects complained of; but, at the same time, they indicated the direction in which it might be sought—either in the appointment of some permanently high official specially charged with finance, or in the enlargement of the functions of the Accountant-General of the Navy. Lord George Hamilton at once appointed a departmental committee to investigate the question of financial control, and as a further committee has been appointed to reorganize the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, it seems reasonable to assume that the Committee on Financial Control has reported in favour of the latter of the two courses hinted at by Mr. Goschen's Committee—that is, the enlargement of the functions of the Accountant-General. When the present Government acceded to office they found a departmental committee, under Admiral Graham, engaged in an inquiry into some important details of dockyard expenditure. This committee, we believe, has reported that its powers, and the scope of the reference to it, were too circumscribed to serve any practical purposes. Accordingly, Lord George Hamilton is understood to have extended the field of its inquiry, so that side by side with the investigation into the financial arrangements of the Admiralty a searching scrutiny is being made into the methods of conducting and recording work, the control of estimates and expenditure, the receipt and issue of stores, and general administration at the dockyards. It is expected that the reports of these several committees will be published in a few weeks. In the meantime it would be premature to offer any remarks upon the question of this projected reorganization of the Admiralty; but it is desirable that the facts should be known to the public, in order to prevent any confusion and misunderstanding which might arise from the number of committees which have been recently engaged in collecting information upon which the Government may base a judicious scheme of reconstruction. It is highly satisfactory that Lord George Hamilton has acted so promptly in this matter, which is one of national importance.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE *QUARTERLY REVIEW* ON THE COMING ELECTIONS.

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In the course of an article on "the Coming Elections," the *Quarterly Review* says:—

We go to the people after five years and more of exclusion from power, but the leaders of our party are not the same as they were in 1880. Some—and some of the most eminent—are still with us, but even they, to the popular eye, are not quite the same, for their positions and responsibilities are no longer what they were. Lord Beaconsfield is not here to have his courageous and memorable acts of foresight and patriotism turned into crimes. Even his calumniators, however, are compelled to acknowledge that his name is more popular in the country than ever it was, and that his career now receives justice from thousands who were misled in regard to it while he still lived, or who surveyed it only through the mists of ignorance and prejudice. Many, for instance, who condemned him for the great and wise measure which we have just referred to—the practical addition of the Indian troops to our own small army—understood him better when they saw that it had changed the entire attitude of Europe in regard to us, and restored England to its old position as a great Power. The people are just, and even generous, in the long run, though sometimes they show these qualities rather late in the day. They understand Lord Beaconsfield better now than they did while he was still with us, his career blackened and defamed by a restless and an eager horde of adversaries, led on by the favourite orator of the moment. The remarkable extension of "Primrose Leagues" all over the country—one of the most curious facts we know of in connection with recent politics—and the genuine enthusiasm with which Lord Beaconsfield's name is always received, especially among working men in the North, are among innumerable signs which serve to show that the voice of detraction, though it may carry all before it for a time, does not last, and will not be listened to, for ever. It must be admitted, though not without a sense of shame at the gross wrong which was done, that Lord Beaconsfield was made a source of weakness to his party in the elections of 1880. Every one of his acts had been unscrupulously perverted from its true intention and effect, and placed in an utterly false light. He was depicted as the incarnation of all that was evil and dangerous in public life. The nation was duped, and the Conservative party necessarily suffered. People are better able to judge now between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield than they were five years and a half and. They have had ample occasion to test the difference between a man prodigal of great promises, but infirm of purpose and destitute of foresight, and a sagacious and resolute statesman, led alike by habit and the force of his genius to weigh the consequences of his measures, and to consider their bearing upon the future. Thus it happens that the reputation of Lord Beaconsfield never stood so high, either in his own country or abroad, as it does to-day; and there are few men who would be disposed to say the same thing of his chief assailant.

In some respects, the Conservative party occupies a more advantageous position than it did in 1880. We have no doubt whatever that, as a general rule, its oraganization is in a far more efficient state. It was caught asleep in 1880, and two or three years elapsed before its members recovered from the blow which fell upon it in consequence. Since then, great activity has been shown, especially in districts where the working men are in the majority. In the manufacturing counties, numbers of new Conservative clubs have been opened, and a determination to place the Conservatives in power is so general that it astonishes friends as well as foes. No doubt this is partly owing to the depressed state of trade, and to the peculiar line taken by the leaders of the Liberal party in dealing with that momentous problem—a subject which is most carefully avoided in Mr. Gladstone's Address. Some of the Radical spokesmen deny roundly that there is any serious depression, and point to an increase in the body of our exports as a convincing proof that we areas prosperous as ever. They treat as of no consequence the fact, that prices have diminished, that consequently profits are rapidly falling, and that a reduction of wages is therefore inevitable. The workmen are told that "over-production" is the sole cause of their trouble; but they begin to see that foreign competition is at least one cause of over-production. Profits have fallen off so heavily, that the masters are obliged to turn out larger quantities in order to make up by bulk for the depreciation, and goods are often thrown upon markets which are unable to take them. Then again, some of the countries which were formerly our best customers continue to fall away from us. In 1880, for instance, we sold our produce and manufactures to the United States to the value of 30,855,871*l*. Last year, that amount was reduced to 24,426,636*l*.—a loss of 6,429,235*l*. We need not here enter into the discussion as to the proper remedy for a condition of trade which causes disquietude in all minds, except those which are wrapped in theories rejected by the rest of the world. The fact which we have to point out is, that the working classes are beginning to look into the subject for themselves, and that their eyes are open to the deception practised upon them in 1880, when they were told that the cause of bad trade was the existence of a Conservative Government. They were promised a new and golden era if they returned the Liberals to power; they put faith in that promise and ever since that day they have found trade going from bad to worse. It is not to be supposed that their disappointment will not make itself felt in the approaching elections. Bad trade is a disease which will, in due time, bring any government to its grave.

It is also to be observed that the working men, as a body, are profoundly dissatisfied with the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone. They are not so indifferent to the honour and welfare of their country as Radical pedants suppose. Conservative speakers are able to testify that, during the last few months, every allusion to the necessity of holding fast to our high place in the world, and of yielding nothing to rival powers, has been received with great and significant heartiness. The same feeling may be tested in another way. What Radical speaker or newspaper ever voluntarily says a word about Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy! They all shirk a topic which they know can only be handled to their own destruction. They never mention the word Egypt if they can help it, and take it as particularly offensive for any one to breathe the name of Gordon in their ears. Their great hope is, that before their party is called up for judgment, the public will have forgotten the tragic events which at one time seemed to have filled the mind of Mr. Gladstone himself with dismay, and which startled all civilized mankind. Even as it is, the working classes are not likely to dismiss altogether from memory the compulsory surrender of the Transvaal, or the destruction of Alexandria, or the shameful story of our waste of blood and treasure in the Soudan. Popular ignorance of politics, domestic and foreign, has always been a chief source of the strength of the Radical party. Orators, great and small, could easily excite passion when they were free to make history to suit themselves. This sheet-anchor of the party will be gone when every artizan and labourer is able to read, and when a general knowledge of the questions and the public men of the day is as common in this country as it is in the American Republic. We have not yet arrived at that state, but we are making progress towards it; and one result must be, that working men will manifest a closer interest in foreign politics, and will insist upon a far more vigorous course of action than Mr. Gladstone has ever been able to make up his mind to take, until it was too late.

We believe, also, that it may fairly be said that the new Conservative Government has won the approval of the people, and established its claim to a fair trial, such as it can only secure by being fortified with a majority. It was something to conduct the nation out of the wrong road into the right one—to put an end to the Egyptian "wars," and to place the serious and menacing difference with Russia in a fair way of settlement. But Lord Salisbury has been able to do more than this. He has secured our rights on the North-West frontier without finding it necessary to use hectoring words towards Russia, and without wasting money in mock preparations for war. It is evident, too, that he is likely to place our future relations regarding Egypt on a safe and durable foundation. All Europe already recognizes the fact, that it has once more to do with a man at the head of affairs who knows his own mind. Nor is this all. The Liberal measures for governing Ireland—measures of extreme severity—have been allowed to lapse, and the Lord Lieutenant is able to go about everywhere without a squadron of cavalry at his back. It is only too probable that order will not prevail undisturbed throughout the winter, for no government can work miracles; but the state of Ireland is undeniably far better than it has ever been since Mr. Gladstone's unfortunate return to power.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Prince of Wales has signified his approval of the proposal to hold a congress of chambers of commerce of the empire in connection with the Colonial Exhibition of 1886. Arrangements are now being made by the London Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. H. Tritton, the chairman of the council of that institution, has received the following letter on the subject from the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition:—

South Kensington, S.W., October 12.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I have lately had an opportunity of laying before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, president of the Exhibition, your letter of the 21st of August last, in which you ask whether the Royal Commission would be willing to place at the disposal of the London Chambers of Commerce the necessary accommodation in the Exhibition buildings for a congress of chambers of commerce of the empire which it is proposed should be held in July next, and at which representatives of colonial and Indian associations who are visiting the Exhibition may exchange views with the commercial and industrial community at home upon questions in which they are mutually interested. I have much pleasure in informing you that his Royal Highness highly approves of the proposal, and has directed me to use my best endeavours to give every assistance to the London Chamber of Commerce, both by finding accommodation at the Exhibition and otherwise, for these purposes.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Philip Cunliffe Owen.

Up to the present, thirty-three chambers of commerce, at home and in the colonies, have agreed to take part in the congress, and, when the time necessary to the exchange of correspondence has elapsed, further replies may be expected. The letters received from colonial chambers show that considerable interest is being taken both in the exhibition and the congress.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

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The Marquis of Salisbury visited Brighton on the 15th ult., and addressed a large meeting in the Pavilion. He commenced by stating that his Government was anxious for an honourable peace, and this was best obtained by steady foresight in their foreign policy, and by avoiding vacillation and change. Mr. Chamberlain had brought many charges against himself, the majority of which were untrue, and others were stupid. The Government had brought to a satisfactory issue the Afghan negotiations with Russia, which were at a deadlock. In regard to Zanzibar, they had only carried out Lord Granville's proposal for a joint commission. The political campaign had exhibited a great deal of disunion in the Liberal party. Mr. Chamberlain had called Lord Hartington Rip van Winkle, and had described Mr. Goschen as "a skeleton at a feast." Mr. Gladstone's Government was certainly to blame for the terrible disasters of the last few years in Egypt, which had been left in a happy and prosperous condition by the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. When the time came that the feeling at the country was roused they put off doing anything on some pretext or another until the relief of Gordon was a moral impossibility. The noble marquis continued:—When the news came, what did the Government do? They announced the absolute necessity of an expedition to Khartoum; they sent out large forces; they made great preparations; they arranged for a railway (laughter) from Suakim to Berber—I think 250 miles—which was to be constructed in three months. They also sent out pipes to supply the operatives and navvies with water as they went on. The expedition went out, the proper number of Arabs was slaughtered—I think another 6,000—five miles of railway were made, then the rails, and pipes, and soldiers were all ignominiously sent home (laughter). And it is the man who is responsible for this marvellous and phenomenal exhibition of vacillation, inaptitude, and criminal neglect (cheers)—it is he who dares to say that it is a characteristic of the Tory party to initiate a policy of swagger and adventure and of cost ("Oh" and laughter)! I should have thought that the recollection of the eleven millions vote of credit would have made these words choke in his mouth as he uttered them (cheers). I was very much attacked for not having entered upon the question of procedure of the House of Commons. As a peer, I think it is better that the House of Commons should deal with their own procedure. But if in the most general way, I should be allowed to express an opinion, I would venture to say there are dangers on two sides. Undoubtedly it is a very great evil if by any abuse of the procedure the legislative activity of the House of Commons is arrested. But there is a much greater evil if by any means the liberty of debate is infringed. I am not surprised that Mr. Chamberlain should suggest that a Speaker appointed by himself should have dictatorial powers. Considering the nature of the measures he recommends, it would be very satisfactory to him, I make no doubt, so that they might pass with a mere shadow of discussion. But in proportion as you make a body powerful, you must take care that none of its decisions are arrived at without adequate deliberation (hear, hear), and if it is true—as it is—that the House of Commons is gathering more to itself all the power in the State, all the more jealously should you insist that all the measures it adopts, especially when those measures depart widely from the old traditions of English legislation, should only be adopted after such discussion as may place the nation in full possession of all that may be said on the subject (cheers). Lord Harrington objected that I had taken no notice of the question of entail and settlement. It is a very complicated question, and though, no doubt, the great lawyers understand what they are talking about, I am very certain that nine-tenths of those from whose tongues these words run with glibeness have not the faintest notion of what they mean (laughter). The truth is that these two words represent very roughly two totally different ideas. Entail represents roughly the notion which was very prevalent one hundred years ago, and to some extent prevalent now—the desire of landed proprietors taht a particular piece of land, or estate of land, should descend to their children, and all kinds of evil are apt to arise (cheers). It cannot be properly cultivated. Sometimes its owner is embarrassed, and it is very desirable he should be able to sell. At other times he cannot properly improve it without breaking the terms of his settlement. I quite agree that in a country of this kind it has to be surrounded with all kinds of precautions, and may be very detrimental to the public weal; but what I maintain is that that has already been done by Lord Cairns' Settled Estates Bill which has entirely disposed of the danger. Setting aside one or two estates which have Parliamentary titles owing to distinguished service, I believe there is not an acre in this country which cannot be sold by the will of some person or persons actually living. If you have noticed the meeting of the Incorporated Law Society—people who really know what they are about—you will have seen that the president stated the enormous importance of this Act, and also that people had no notion of the extent to which it worked. There may be corrections in detail to be done still; but, speaking roughly, he has removed it altogether. Settlement represents a totally different idea, and my belief is that it represents an idea which will defy the efforts of Parliament to overcome, if Parliament should be so ill-advised. The principal operation of entail at the present day is to prevent mortgages. You here in every country where small estates prevail, this one cry proceeding—that the mass of the peasant proprietors have mortgaged their properties, and are at the mercy of the money-lenders (hear, hear). It is the great danger that attaches to landed property, and there is no doubt, if you strike down the system of marriage settlements which now exists, you will have to face an enormous increase in the practice of mortgaging, which will make land less disposable and even less capable of improvement than it is now. Now I observe that on every platform it is assumed that the result of cheapening the transfer of land will be that the land will be more universally diffused—that is to say, that poor men will buy it instead of rich. He disbelieved that consequence altogether (cheers), and asserted that the natural result of the removal of obstacles and grievances would be to send the land in largest masses into the hands of wealthy men, and not to increase the number of small holdings; while he cast upon Mr. Chamberlain the blame for destroying public confidence, and preventing the investment of money in the improvement of the land by the advocacy of impracticable schemes. Finally, Lord Salisbury taunted the Liberal leaders with disunion, and warned the people that the real issue with the coming election was connected with the maintenance of the Established Church. There was a wave of infidelity sweeping over the land, against which they must contend; and it should not be said that by any slackness on their part they had lost their greatest privilege. "The question that is before you," his lordship continued, "is which of the contending powers of the Liberal party is likely to carry the victory. If the Church question does not come before the next Parliament it will come before the Parliament after that, and those who support and strengthen the Liberal party in the present Parliament will be strengthening and supporting the party which, in the next Parliament, will destroy the Church (loud cheers). Those Liberal Churchmen who hold the Church to be matter of more importance than any political object with which they can deal, if they support the Liberal party to a majority in this Parliament, are giving it that strength which, either in this Parliament or the Parliament that is to come after it, will be fatal to the institution they revere (cheers). And therefore I ennestly exhort them to cast aside all those petty considerations—infinitely petty if we consider what the importance of a Church establishment is (cheers)—which are connected with the mere name and external aspect of party examination. Mr. Gladstone says there is a tendency in all countries towards the disestablishment of the Church. I know not to what is referred. The only thing that I see is a wave of infidelity which is sweeping over the land (cheers). He bows his head complacently to it. I cannot be so submissive (cheers). To me it is a great issue of modern civilisation (hear, hear), and I do not believe that if properly appealed to the people are against us (hear, hear). You see what has happened in a neighbouring country. There the classes which take part in politics, honeycombed by infidelity, have hunted Christianity as an unclean thing from schools, from the tribunals, from the hospitals, and the side of the dying patients (shame). But the democracy have been appealed to, and they have shown that such theories have no hold on them (cheers), and have visited the authors of such policy with a terrible rebuke (renewed cheers). To us these things may be a great encouragement, but we need no encouragement in supporting that which we deem to be more than any political question, and higher than any issue of national destiny (cheers). We have in the immediate or approximate future a great struggle before us. Do not let it be said that we have abandoned and lost the great privilege we possessed through mere slackness or indifference, or unwillingness to take trouble (cheers). Let it be written of us that our efforts were worthy the splendid opportunity which we have inherited from many struggling generations of the past, worthy of the tremendous issues affecting future generations which, in the mysterious dispensation of Providence, are committed now to our care" (prolonged cheering, during which the noble marquis resumed his seat, having spoken an hour and twenty minutes.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

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Considerable speculative conversation has recently been caused in Norfolk by the visit to Wells-next-the-Sea, in that county, of an American gentleman. He stated that his name was Jackson, and that he was the senior partner of a large mining company near the Nevada Mountains, that he arrived in England last week, and at once went to Wells-next-the-Sea, his mission being explained in the following narrative:—"I have lived in California all my life, and have never before been out of the country. About seven years ago, in the streets of San Francisco, I saw a poor, dejected, miserable-looking lad lying on a door step. I spoke to him, and his manner and appearance excited my interest and curiosity. I made inquiries as to his past history, and found that his name was Ernest Overton, that he ran away from his home in Norfolk; he had also abandoned the ship in which he crossed the atlantic, and was utterly destitute and wanted work. I took him with me to work in our mines, and a more quick and intelligent fellow I never saw.

He got on wonderfully well, and after a bit, with my assistance, he became the proprietor of about 6,000 acres of cattle ranche, and had at least 500 head of cattle. He had recently added to his possessions another plot, and while I was gone to the Record Office to record his claim, an altercation took place between Overton and some desperado about that very spot. Overton declared it was his, while the desperado swore he had recorded his claim to it some time since. A severe altercation ensued, and Overton was badly shot in the neck. Two days afterwards he died. When dying he earnestly entreated me to go to England and inform his relatives of all that had occurred, and endeavour to get them possession of his property. All I could learn was that they lived near Wells-next-the-Sea. Norfolk, England. I promised him I would do what he asked, and this is the only object of my present visit to England." Mr. Jackson, on arriving at Wells, at once made inquiries of the parish clerk as to Overton's family. Not being able to obtain any information from the register, he stayed at the Railway Hotel one night, and several persons in the room gave him such information as they could concerning Overtons at Largeham, Saxlingham, and villages in the neighbourhood. Next day he hired a pony and car to visit the surrounding villages. He was gone two days, having called at all the villages *en route* to Holt, and after numerous fruitless inquiries, he succeeded in finding a sister of Ernest Overton at Saxthorpe. This was the only relative who appeared to be living. He produced a photograph of Overton, which the girl immediately recognised as that of her brother Ernest. The girl appeared to be fully satisfied that the whole affair was genuine, and returned to Wells with Jackson. After staying a few hours at the Railway Hotel they proceeded by train from Wells to Liverpool, where they intended to take the next steamer for America. The conduct of Jackson was that of a gentleman. He paid everybody well for their trouble, and from all appearance had a really genuine case.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

CARDINAL MANNING has written an article to the *Dublin Review* for the guidance of Roman Catholics at the general election. The first duty, he urges, which is by necessity laid upon them is to sustain, to confirm, to uphold, and to perfect everything of Christian truth and of natural morality still subsisting in the English people. "England, indeed, is not Catholic; for it has lost its participation in the unity of the faith; but it is profoundly Christian still." Another duty by which Catholics are bound, above all other men, is to maintain all legitimate authority; for authority is not a creation of man by compact, or legislation, or universal suffrage, but an ordinance of God which inheres in the society of man. Cardinal Manning proceeds :—

On the principle above laid down we are bound to uphold and perpetuate the ancient and Catholic Constitution of the English realm, which has descended to us by an inheritance of a thousand years. Its foundations are in the unwritten law of the Saxon people, when the Catholic Church exercised its freest and largest powers in the framing of English liberty and law. . . . The traditions of the Church are divine, and the customs of the Church, issuing from those traditions, are sacred. A Catholic who lightly regards them is self-convicted of an un-Catholic mind. The traditions and customs of the English monarchy and commonwealth are, indeed, human, but they spring from the purest Catholic ages of our people—they have been preserved consciously for seven centuries, and for the last 300 years unconsciously, it may be, but by the wisest instincts of the English race. In this sense every Catholic must be conservative; but in a sense far wider, higher, and deeper than the conservatism of classes, or privileges, or personal interests. In this sense it is that the instincts and the spirit of a Catholic mind will resist all breaches and underminings of our ancient political and civil traditions, and all leaps in the dark, even under the guidance of Conservative leaders.

So much, the Cardinal says, for politics; let us turn to religion :—

It is not to be denied that Catholics may have many minds on the subject of the Disestablishment of the Protestant Churches of England, Scotland, and Wales. If the Catholic Church could to-morrow extinguish the Establishment by gathering the millions of the people into its fold by its spiritual and pastoral action, every Catholic would desire that this work of grace might be accomplished before sunset; but to join in a political agitation in union with multitudes animated by all kinds of animosities against Christianity, and with men of whom many believe little and many more believe nothing of the truths of relevation, is in itself a revolutionary action directly tending to destroy what remains of Christian belief among the people, and that, too, while we are absolutely incapable, by the paucity of our numbers and by narrowness of our material resources, to take up at this time the work of tending and folding the people of this land.

Cardinal Manning goes on to urge that it is also the duty of Catholics to promote all laws which carry the beneficent action of the Legislature into the humblest homes of the people. The welfare of the people is the supreme law, and no just laws can be too popular. Having touched on the housing of the poor, the Cardinal refers to the necessity of a change in the land laws. In England and Scotland land was formerly very widely distributed, and the present anomalous system is a modern evil, to be corrected as before by a return to the larger and more popular legislation of our ancestors. It must be borne in mind that the "have-nots" and the "lack-lands" are the hands and feet of revolution, which pull all things down; but the sharers in the welfare of a people are men of order and of peace. There is still one more subject which is pressing upon us by an imperious necessity, Cardinal Manning proceeds to say, and that is the havoc growing every year in all classes by reason of the extending traffic in intoxicating drink. But of all these measures the saving of the Christian education of the people is the most vital and demands the promptest treatment.

All those who believe that the children of a people are the children of the State, that the State is the supreme and legitimate educator of the children born within its boundaries, that the schools are State schools, and that education is merely secular instruction, will fight *à outrance* for the Act of 1870 and its present administration. They will deprecate a Royal Commission because they fear it. But all those who believe that the right of parents and the office of the Church are from God, that the children of a Christian people are confided to this twofold authority by the natural and divine law, that the education of Christian children must be Christian, and can only be in Christian schools—all such will do well at the coming parliamentary election, when canvassed for their votes, to ask the two following questions :—1. Will you do your utmost to place voluntary schools on an equal footing with Board schools? 2. Will you do your utmost to obtain a Royal Commission to review the present state of education in England and Wales, and especially the Act of 1870 and its administration by the school boards. As they answer "Yes" or "No," let us decide. A Christian people can be perpetuated only by Christian education. Schools without Christianity will rear a people without Christianity. A people reared without Christianity will soon become anti-Christian. Where, then, will be Christian England?

FREE EDUCATION.

SOME correspondence between the Dean of Wells (Dr. Plumptre) and Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of free education has been published. Dr. Plumptre is in favour of free education. He defends it on grounds of experience, on grounds of expediency, and on grounds of justice. He has found in practice that the payment of school-fees tends to interfere with regularity of attendance and so to impair the efficiency of education. It is therefore expedient, he argues, to remove the impediments to educational efficiency which arise fromthis soure, and he declines to recognize any sacrifice of principle in the remission of that portion of the cost of elementary education which is defrayed at present by the parents. Writing in these terms to Mr. Chamberlain, he elicited an explanation as to the practical means Mr. Chamberlain would adopt to secure the end he has in view. Mr. Chamberlain writes :—

I agree entirely with the arguments so well stated in your letter, supported as they are by your own practical experience as a manager of schools. I am also entirely at one with you as to the historical argument, and it is matter of constant regret to me that in recent times the intentions of the founders of the old educational endowments have been stultified, and, in many cases, their beneficence diverted from the class whose advantage it was originally designed to secure. The mistake is, as you point out, analogous to that which has been made by the Legislature in dealing with commons. In both instances Parliament was governed by the best intentions; but in both the result has been a serious injustice to the poorest and most necessitous class of the community. In this connection free education is not merely expedient and just in itself, but it is really a debt due to the poor from the classes who have profited at their expense in the modern disposal of educational endowments. I will not presume on this occasion to argue the question of an Established Church; but I am bound to say that I think that the tendency is setting so strongly against all state interference with religion that the settlement is likely to come quickly, and not in the "dim and distant future" as you suppose. Still the delay may be considerable, and I do not think that the claims of the working classes to free education should be postponed until a separate and altogether different question is ripe for consideration. My view, therefore, is that all schools, voluntary as well as Board schools, should be at once made free, and that to meet the cost an additional grant should be provided from the Consolidated Fund. It would be a matter for consideration whether this grant should take the form of a capitation grant, calculated on the average amount of the fees, or of an additional grant for results, calculated so as to amount on the average to about the same sum now received from the parents. So far I believe that we shall be in complete agreement; but, as I explained at Bradford, I am porsonally desirous of going further. I think that the present position of the voluntary schools is anomalous, and that in every case there ought to be some popular representative control of the schools during school hours; leaving the use of the buildings at all times, except those when secular instruction is being given, to the subscribers and voluntary managers.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S MISSION.

CORRESPONDENCE is published this morning on the subject of the Transvaal and adjacent territories, dating from April 22 to August 13 in the present year. Much of the correspondence consists of letters between Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Charles Warren concerning the affairs of Stellaland and Bechuanaland. Sir Charles Warren telegraphed to Sir H. Robinson from Mafekeng on June 6, recommending that certain claims of Stellalanders should be brought before a Land Commission, and the High Commissioner replied on June 16 approving of the suggestion. On July 17 Sir Hercules Robinson telegraphed to Colonel Stanley his scheme for the government of the Bechuanaland protectorate. He advises that we should confine ourselves for the present to preventing the part of the protectorate north of the Molopo being occupied by either filibusters or a foreign Power doing as little in the way of administration or settlement as possible. The chiefs might be left to govern their own tribes in their own fashion. He advises that the country south of the Molopo should be declared British soil, and commission as governor given to the Governor of the Cape in the same form as the Tembuland Commission, with like powers of legislation by proclamation. A mounted police force of 500 men would be sufficient to defend the whole territory from attack of fillibusters. He estimated the cost of the proposed colony and protectorate, after deducting probable revenue, as follows :—First year, £130,000; second, £52,500; third, £,30,000; after which time the revenue and expenditure probably might be made more nearly to balance each other. On the 1st of July Sir Hercules Robinson sent a despatch from Sir Charles Warren urging the immediate appointment of a Land Commission to investigate the titles of the Stellalanders, as a positive injury was being done to the native tribes by the existing inaction. With this Sir Hercules Robinson expressed his non-concurrence, as a promise having been made to recognise the Stellaland titles a Land Commission could not be appointed to investigate them. On the 11th of August Colonel Stanley telegraphed as follows to the High Commissioner :—

Transmit following telegram to Warren :—"It has been decided to gradually withdraw troops lately engaged in your expedition; High Commissioner and General Officer Commanding have been informed to this effect. Her Majesty's Government do not contemplate arrangements such as would make it desirable to retain military officer of your high rank for purposes of civil administration only when force is dispersed. You will receive instructions to return home when your staff is broken up. Her Majesty's Government recognize fully the ability and success which have marked the military expedition, on which despatch follows by mail."

In a despatch to Sir Hercules Robinson on the 13th of August Colonel Stanley stated that, in accordance with his recommendation, the Queen's protection would be proclaimed in Bechuanaland. The annexed territory would comprise the country bounded by the Transvaal to the eastward, by the Cape Colony to the southward, by a Molopo river to the westward, land to the northward by that river to its junction with the Ramathlabana Spruit, and thence by that stream to the frontier of the Transvaal. A Commission would be issued, enabling the Governor of the Cape Colony to legislate for this territory, as in the case of Tembuland. Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to entertain the offer made by Khama to transfer the whole of his territory extending as far north as the Zambesi, principally as it was unfit for settlement by white men. A despatch is also enclosed to Colonel Warren of the same date repeating the contents of the telegraphic despatch already sent, and acquainting him that it had been decided to make arrangements regarding the territories north and south of the Molopo, which would render it unnecessary that the office of special commissioner should be continued, and requesting him to hand over to the High Commissioner the duties which he had discharged. Her Majesty's Government cordially recognized the great ability with which Sir Charles had organized the irregular forces, and the efficiency and good discipline which he had maintained, the result being that his expedition had met with no resistance from any quarter, and had achieved its object in the most satisfactory manner. Colonel Stanley, in conclusion, acknowledged the zeal and ability with which Sir Charles had discharged his important duties, and conveyed to him the high appreciation of her Majesty's Government.

ADVENTURE OF AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

THERE has just arrived in London from the Cameroons district a Polish gentleman named Rogozinski, who for the last three years has been engaged in exploring the vicinity of the Cameroons mountains, with the view of discovering a river, in the interior which eventually empties itself into the Congo. M. Ragozinski's explorations led him into adventures of a most exciting kind. M. Ragozinski was formerly a lieutenant in the Russian navy, and, in the early part of 1883, sailed from France in his own vessel, the Lucy and Marguerita, from Havre. Arriving safely at the coast, M. Ragozinski met the Swiss expedition, and, with them, arranged to take simultaneous observations, one party being on the Cameroons Peak and the other in the bay. While with the latter party M. Ragozinski's cannoe got capsized, a struggle for life ensued, and Dr. Retzer, of the Swiss expendition, was drowned. Some very valuable scientific instruments were also lost by the accident. In July of the same year M. Rogozinski started with a companion for the river Libre. They met with much opposition by the native "middlemen" of Mokonyeh, who were afraid the explorers intended going to trade with the interior tribes. The Mokonyeh people would not allow the explorers to pass. Another tribe from Beffareganya who brought trade from the interior to a town nearer the coast than the Mokonyeh, were more friendly, and wanted the explorers to visit their country. They, however, had to pass the Mokonyeh people, and the explorers promised to accompany the Beffarenganya if they brought a strong escort. They brought 600 men, and a battle took place between them and the Mokonyeh people. The latter were victorious as their following numbered 1,500. Many were killed on both sides. M. Ragozinski had again to betake himself to the coast. The gallant explorers were several times stricken with fever, and it was about this time that M. Ragozinski's companion, M. Tomczek, discovered the Rio del Rey. M. Ragozinski and his companion had been six months in the interiro, and it was the early part of 1884 when they returned to the coast. M. Ragozinski was now master of the native language, and travelled everywhere with the utmost freedom. Indeed, so much respect did the natives show him that they put him on a level with their great chief or king. His power extended for miles inland, and on the coast from Ambas Bay to the Riodel Rey. Unfortunately the fever carried off M. Tomek, and M. Ragozinski was joined by M. Yanekesln. The natives proclaimed M. Ragozinski as chief of Bota, and while about to arrangefor the exploration of the interior, M. Ragozinski heard of the German designs on the Cameroons. The annexation of the Cameroons river was soon after an accomplished fact. Subsequently H.M.S. Forward and Consul Hewitt arrived at Ambas Bay, and requested M. Ragozinski to put his territory of Bota, which he held hy treaty with the natives and chiefs, under the British protection. This he did, and further went in the Forward and made treaties for England from Ambas bay to the Riddel Rey. This was a work of several days, and just as the treaty was being signed in the last town two German war vessels came into the bay. Their object was to annex the territory which had then been handed over to England, and the officers of the war vessel could not hide their chagrin when they said they had been forestalled. After this the Germans endeavoured to get behind the territory of the English with the view of cutting off communication from the interior. The natives became alarmed at this, and Consul White, Her Majesty's representative at Old Calabar, visited Ambas Bay, and asked M. Ragozinski to go into the interior and make treaties with the natives at the same time installing him as British vice-consul of the place. M. Ragozinski made treaties with the interior chiefs and eventually came upon the Germans. They had been three days at one place waiting for the chief to sign a treaty, but when Mr Ragozinski applied it was instantly signed on behalf of England. The Germans left, and subsequently the arrest of M. Ragozinisky was ordered if found in German territory. Soon afterwards as M. Yanekonski was crossing from Batoki to Victoria in a canoe he passed a German war vessel in English waters. Three boats were lowered from the war vessel and shots where fired in the direction of M. Yanekonski's cause. Thinking they were practising and were careless as to where the shots went, M. Yanekonski still rowed on. At last they fired from a Hotchkiss, and after several shots one went through the canoe. The native paddlemen, terrified then jumped into the warter. The three boats coming up from the German war vessel, M. Yanekonski was asked his name. They, however, would not believe him, stating he was Ragozinski, whom they had orders to arrest. M. Yanekonski was taken prisoner on board the German war vessel. The Germans were jubilant at the arrest, but a note from the shore from Ragozinski himself soon put matters right. Before M. Yanekonski was released he was shown the armoury of the war vessel, also the Hotchkiss which holed the canoe. The officer explained that most of the shots had missed the mark, but that the next one would have been correct. While M. Ragozinski was up the country making treaties the Germans landed at one place—a mile in extent—and this they annexed, being the only place between Ambas Bay and Rio del Rey which was not taken over by England. A few months ago while M. Ragozinski was administering the place, he received a Blue-book from England which showed him that Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the German Chancellor, had visited London, and that the country which M. Ragozinski had got under British protection had been given to Germany in exchange for some little territory near the Gold Coast Colony. When this startling news reached M. Ragozinski he left, as according to the order issued he was liable to arrest. M. Ragozinski did not receive any intimation from the British authorities of their intention, nor yet a word of thanks for his efforts on their behalf. M. Ragozinski and M. Yanekonski will no doubt see the authorities on the subject.

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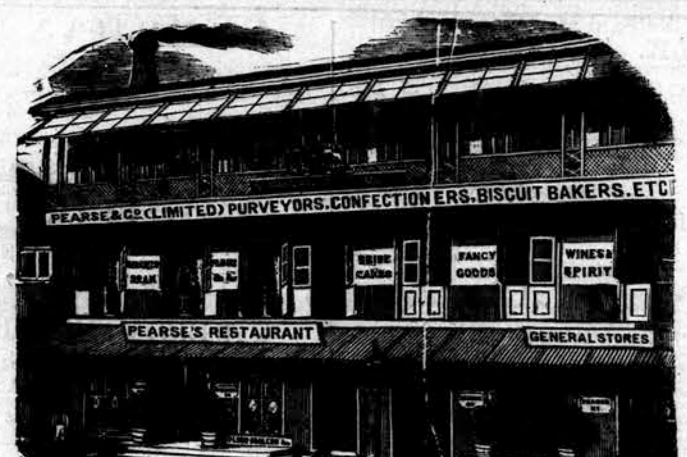

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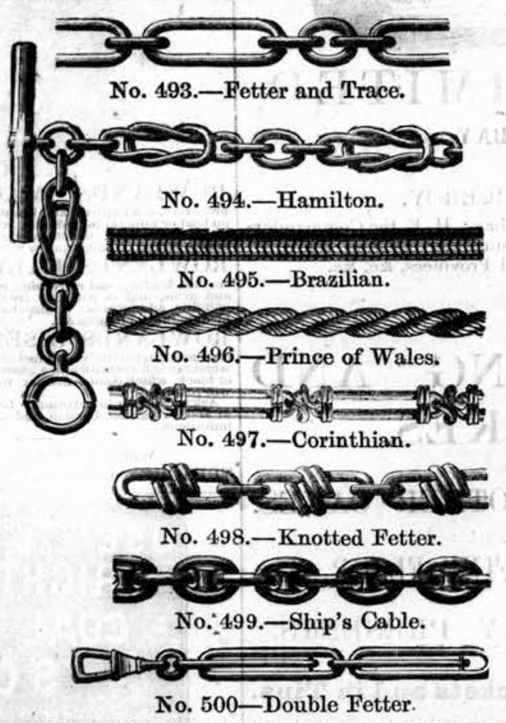

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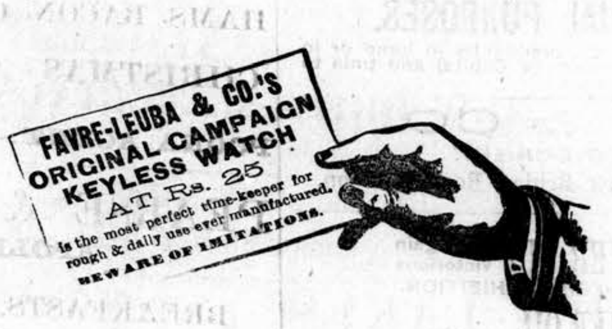

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